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A COMPLETE CONTEMPORARY HISTORY OF THE COCK LANE GHOST

ILLUSTRATED BY TWO EXTREMELY SCARCE ENGRAVINGS

1762

J. Hodgkin. May. 1893.

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At Miss Fanny's New Theatre in Cock Lane

By particular Desire of Several Persons of Distinction

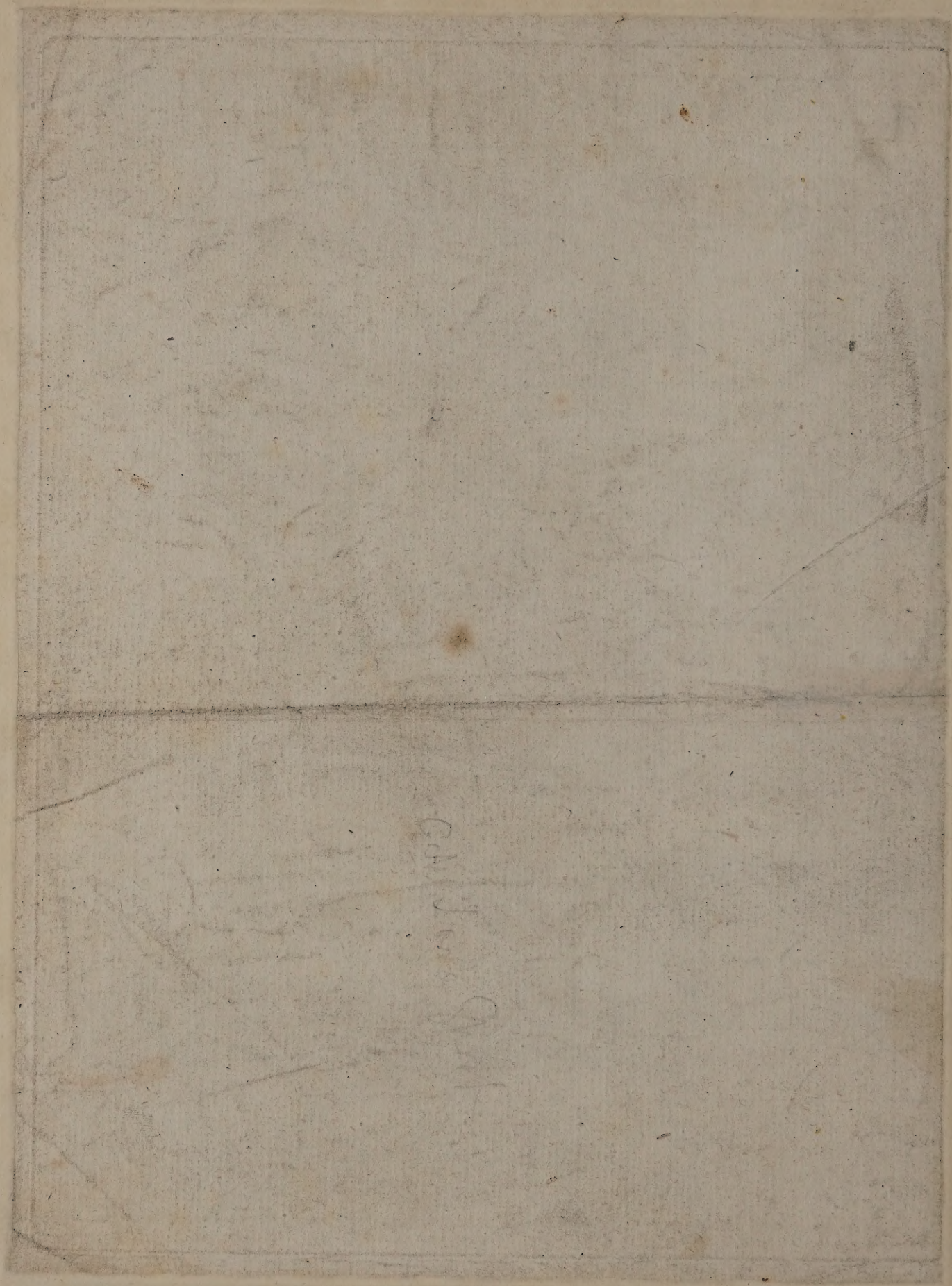
This Evening will be preformed
An Entertainment of Scratching & Knocking of two Acts
to Conclude with a flutter of joy and pleasure
Beds 10 : 6 Chairs 5 : 0 Standing 2 : 6
to begin precisely at 12 O Clock
The Principal parts to be performed are
The Ghost by Miss. P—— 5
The old Witch by The—— N—— 5
The Mouse by Miss. P—— 5
Assistant Knockers by Mr. P. 5 R—— 5
The Knocker of Token One by Arnold Gentleman
Do. of three or more by Mr. Tipperary
The Promter by Mr. P—— 5
Flutterers Interrogaters &c by y.e Rest of y.e Company

ane Uproar

At the end of the last Act will be introduced the Procession to the Vault any Lady or Gentleman may have a private Scratching or Knocking in another Room for one Guinea each with or without Candles, Tis to be hoped no Gentleman will take it Ill he cant be admitted behind the Scenes because of the Machinery No Money to be return'd after the first Scratch & nothing under the full price will be taken NB Such Persons of Distinction as have honour'd us with their Company at Cock Lane hath the Performers excell those at Drury Lane & tis thought will have a longer run^n. G. y Coronat

Publish'd according to act of Parliament

English Credulity, or the Invisible Ghost



VOL. XI. [57] N° 791.

The London Chronicle:

OR,

UNIVERSAL EVENING POST.

From SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, to TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1762.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18.

The London Gazette N°10173.

By the KING,

A PROCLAMATION *for a* GENERAL FAST.

GEORGE R.

WE, taking into our moſt ſerious conſideration the juſt and neceſſary wars in which we are engaged with the French King, and the Crown of Spain, and putting our truſt in Almighty God, that he will vouchſafe a ſpecial bleſſing on our arms both by ſea and land, have reſolved, and do, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby command, that a public faſt and humiliation be obſerved throughout that part of our kingdom of Great Britain called England, our dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, upon Friday the 12th day of March next; that ſo both we and our people may humble ourſelves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon of our ſins; and may, in the moſt devout and ſolemn manner, ſend up our prayers and ſupplications to the Divine Majeſty, for averting thoſe heavy judgements, which our manifold ſins and provocations have moſt juſtly deſerved, and imploring his bleſſing and aſſiſtance on our arms, and for reſtoring and perpetuating peace, ſafety, and proſperity, to us, and our kingdoms: and we do ſtrictly charge and command, that the ſaid public faſt be reverently and devoutly obſerved by all our loving ſubjects in England, our dominion of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and would avoid his wrath and indignation; and upon pain of ſuch puniſhment, as we may juſtly inflict on all ſuch as contemn and neglect the performance of ſo religious and neceſſary a duty. And for the better and more orderly ſolemnizing the ſame, we have given directions to the moſt Reverend the Archbiſhops, and the Right Reverend the Biſhops of England, to compoſe a form of prayer ſuitable to this occaſion, to be uſed in all churches, chapels, and places of public worſhip; and to take care the ſame be timely diſperſed throughout their reſpective dioceſes.

[This faſt is to be obſerved the ſame day in Ireland; but in Scotland on Thurſday the 11th, on account of the many weekly fairs on Friday.]

This Gazette contains an addreſs on the King's acceſſion from the Bahama Iſlands, and addreſſes on his Majeſty's marriage from the Governor of the Leeward Caribbee Iſlands and the Council of Antigua, and from the General Aſſembly of Antigua: Alſo an addreſs to the Princeſs Dowager on the marriage of her Royal Son from the county of Weſtmorland.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Aſhwood, of Mancheſter, Dealer.—To appear Jan. 22, Feb. 5, 27, at Guildhall.

James Hilton and Joſeph Whitaker, both of Salford in Lancaſhire, Dealers.—To appear Feb. 18, 19, 27, at Crompton's Coffee-houſe in Mancheſter.

Croft Williamſon, of Liverpool, Gunſmith.—Feb. 8, 9, 27, at the Golden Lion in Liverpool.

Dividends to be made to Creditors.

Feb. 8. Robert Spencer, of Barkway, Hertfordſhire, Dealer.

9. John Rigby of Mancheſter, Allwood Gilbert, and William Turner, both of Salford in the county of Lancaſter, Brewers.

10. Andrew Miller, of Bermondſey, Ropemaker.

March 16. Thomas Heath, of Exeter, Merchant.

Certificate to be granted, February 6.

George Bayley, of Mancheſter, Hoſier.

Paris, January 3.

THE royal hoſpital of invalids is authoriſed, by an arret of council, to borrow 300,000 livres, which are to be appropriated for new penſions for the widows and children of ſeamen killed in his Majeſty's ſervice, and for ſeamen who are wounded, and rendered incapable either in the King's ſhips or thoſe of his ſubjects.

The States of Liſle, Douay, and Orchies, and thoſe of the Maritime Flanders, have ſupplicated the King to accept their offer of a frigate of 50 guns.

AMERICA.

Charles-Town, South-Carolina, Nov. 25. Several of the Cherokee Indians, that came down to re-ſettle the Lower Towns on the news of peace, left their baggage with Capt. MacIntoſh, and went out to hunt for ſubſiſtence: ſome parties of them were met by the white people, and they behaved on all ſuch occaſions as friends.

Beſides the Indians above-mentioned, who came under the direction of Tiftoëy, and are ſettled almoſt under the guns of Fort Prince George, another numerous party are come down and ſettling Toxowee, one of the Lower Towns.

On Thurſday laſt a runner arrived at Ninety-Six, from Fort Prince George, with an account that Attakullakulla or the Little Carpenter, the Prince of Choté, and ſeven other headmen, with a numerous retinue of men and women, were arrived there, and would be at Ninety-Six about Sunday laſt.

We hear the troops at Ninety-Six are to begin their march to town as on this day or tomorrow.

Attakullakulla and the other headmen, we hear, will come down before the troops.

By letters from Auguſta of the 22d inſtant, we learn, that every thing continues quiet in the Creek Nation.

The Nightingale and the tranſports have made ſeveral attempts to get out, but are ſtill detained by contrary winds.

General Amherſt ordered away immediately from this Province, all the regular troops, except the three Independent Companies.

The ſnow Montgomery, Capt. Buchanan, who arrived here this day from Glaſgow, was taken the 14th inſt. in lat. 32. long. 68. by a French frigate of 32 guns, and 250 men, and ranſomed for 450 l. ſterling.

A dangerous conſpiracy, which had been for ſome time forming by the negroes in Bermuda, was providentially diſcovered about a month ago, ten days before it was to have been put into execution. Many of the ringleaders have been taken up and put to death.

Charles-Town, Nov. 4. From St. Chriſtopher's we learn, that the French at Martinico give out that they have 5000 regular forces on the iſland; but thoſe well acquainted therewith ſay, they have not more than fifteen hundred, or two thouſand at moſt. Their chief ſtrength conſiſts in militia white and black.

About three weeks ago a frigate was to ſail from New-York, expreſs to the Weſt Indies, with diſpatches to Lord Rollo and Sir James Douglas, from his Excellency General Amherſt.

Col. Grant, with the troops, arrived at Ninety-ſix the 25th paſt.

Capt. Napier, of Col. Burton's, with 300 men, is ſet off from Ninety-ſix for Congarees.

Lieut. Parker arrived in camp on Thurſday laſt.

About thirty loaded waggons were to ſet out from Ninety-ſix on Friday laſt, under an eſcort of the Royal, for Fort Prince George.

By gentlemen arrived in town from the army, we learn, that every thing continues quiet to the weſtward, and that the Cherokees behave with great humility and ſubmiſſiveneſs.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Chatham, Jan. 15. Yeſterday morning the Hon. Colonel Pitt (of the Dorſetſhire militia now in barracks here) ſet out from hence for Dover, to embark for the court of Turin on his embaſſy.

Goſport, Jan. 15. Several gangs of ſhipwrights work day and night on docking tranſports, &c. we have nine of them on ſhore on the Beach, cleaning and paying their bottoms.

Yeſterday the Commiſſioner paid at Spithead his Majeſty's ſhips Guernſey, Wager, and Mercury; the two latter are ordered to ſea.

Plymouth, Jan. 12. By the ſtorm on Tueſday laſt, conſiderable damage is done to all the houſes round the quays: The Barbican is waſhed down, and five people were carried off from it by the reflux of the ſea and drowned, two of whom were brothers, the ſons of Mr. Collier of this town, goldſmith.

It is ſaid that great damage is done by the high tide in his Majeſty's dock-yard, the docks being filled with water, ſo that the people were not able to work this forenoon.

The ſea was ſo violent that it broke open the Cuſtom-houſe door; but we do not hear of any damage being done in the cellars, though there were near four feet water in them.

SHIP NEWS.

Portſmouth, Jan. 14. All the tranſports are arrived except three. One of them was attacked by a French privateer of 16 carriage guns, a good number of ſwivels, and full of men. The tranſport fought her above three hours, and at laſt obliged her to ſheer off. The tranſport had a young man killed, and one ſoldier wounded; and as our ſoldiers ply'd them well with volleys of ſmall arms, there is reaſon to believe they had a good many men killed.

Deal, Jan. 16. Wind W. N. W. Came down and remain in the Downs with the ſhips as before, the Dragon, Hammet, for Leghorn; the Julius Cæſar, Potts, and the Charming Nancy, Brewer, for Jamaica; the Grand Duke, Brewer, and the Sincere Friend, Adams, for Barbadoes; the Two Brothers, Key, and the Luſby and Lydia, Lauder, for Antigua.

LONDON.

The contents of the Spaniſh manifeſto or declaration of war, probably, may be known on the arrival of the next mail from Holland or Flanders: In the mean time we may preſume from the prelude publiſhed in the Madrid Gazette of the 15th of laſt month, and publiſhed in this paper of the 12th inſt. that it will be a piece void of argument, and couched in vague, bluſtering, and haughty terms, ſuited to the pride and ignorance of that nation. The firſt complaint in the ſaid Gazette is, 'that the court of London had 'rejected the ſo exceſſively advantageous 'propoſitions which France was pleaſed to 'ſtoop to.' Thoſe propoſals of peace were very far from being exceſſively advantageous: But Spain's meaning and intention is, that France ſhould be no loſer by the war; and therefore ſhe obtruded the famous memorial of the 23d of July, in order to break off the negotiation; becauſe the Family Compact between the Princes of the Houſe of Bourbon was almoſt ready to be concluded and ſigned. The next motive for a rupture is, 'that his 'Catholic Majeſty apprehends, that that 'enterpriſing power (Great Britain) mani-'feſtly intends, after compleating the con-'queſt of the few poſſeſſions the French ſtill 'have in America, to attack even thoſe of 'Spain, to the end that ſhe may be ſole 'miſtreſs of thoſe countries, and of naviga-'tion and commerce.'—Their apprehenſions in this reſpect are very ill-grounded. It was the intereſt of both nations to live in peace and friendſhip; but the court of Madrid was pre-determined to pick a quarrel, and at length has done it, without being able to aſſign one good reaſon, or even a plauſible pretext for its conduct: For ſuppoſing we ſhould ſtrip the French of all their colonies, and Spain ſtill remain neuter, what could urge us afterwards to fall upon the Spaniſh ſettlements, as his Catholic Majeſty ſays we manifeſtly intend to do? It is evident, in ſuch circumſtances, that we ſhould have more colonies than we could well manage and improve; and the chief advantage of conquering all that the French have in America, would lie in our being ſecured from future attempts and encroachments: But to pretend to add thereto any of Spain's colonies, would be very impolic. A nation like this, ſubſiſting by induſtry, cannot covet the mines of Peru and Mexico: Such acquiſitions would prove the bane of our commerce and navigation; we ſhould thereby grow rich too faſt, and ſink into luxury and idleneſs. This is ſo well underſtood, that it is ſurpriſing the Spaniſh miniſtry ſhould make uſe of ſo weak a motive, the apprehenſion of a phantom, to engage in a war againſt us. Were his Catholic Majeſty to make us a preſent of his gold and ſilver mines, no doubt, the government and the legiſlature would unanimouſly join in declining the offer. But ſince the Spaniards have forced us into a war, we ſhall doubtleſs, annoy them in the Indies as much as poſſible, force a trade with their colonies, and render ſome of them independent of Spain, if practicable, whereby they would be of more ſervice to our country, than if we kept them in our own poſſeſſion. The third motive aſſigned for a rupture, is that our Ambaſſador dared to call for a categorical anſwer to this queſtion; whether his Catholic Majeſty intended to unite with France againſt England? Surely, if he meant harm to us, he could not have been angry on this occaſion; he might readily have anſwered in the negative, and told the Earl of Briſtol that our Court miſtook his views and intentions. But though their ſiniſter deſigns are ſo glaring, the Madrid Gazette concludes with a moſt impudent piece of hypocriſy, viz. 'Since it has pleaſed the Almighty to 'permit England to provoke the King's re-'ſentment by ſuch a multiplicity of exceſſes, 'his Majeſty, in order to pull down the 'pride and preſumption of that haughty 'nation, has reſolved to join his forces to 'thoſe of the other powers already engaged 'in ſo juſt and lawful a cauſe.'—Here it is manifeſt that Spain approves of the conduct of the powers that have combined to pull down the Houſe of Brandenburgh, and conquer ſome other Proteſtant States of Germany, and will co-operate with them, as far as lies in her power, or ſuits her conveniency, and at the ſame time ſee what ſhe can do with Portugal, as a great means of ſpeedily gaining this end: In ſhort, ſhe appears determined, according to the adage, to kill two birds with one ſtone; in which undertaking, however, it is more than probable ſhe will miſcarry, if not ruin herſelf.

Sir George Pocock, Knight of the Bath, ſets out this week for Portſmouth, to take on him the command of a fleet which is going on an important expedition: He is to hoiſt his flag on board the Namur.

An expreſs arrived on Saturday evening at the Admiralty from Dartmouth, with an account of his Majeſty's ſhip Valiant, Commodore Keppel, being arrived there with ſix more ſhips from the Bay.—It is ſaid he will ſail with a ſquadron for Portugal, and in quality of Rear Admiral.

All the Spaniſh veſſels that were cleared out at the Cuſtom-houſe, on or before the fourth of this month, are to have paſſports to Spain, and two have already been granted, one for the firſt, and another for the laſt ſhip that were cleared out at that time.

His Majeſty's ſhip Poſtillion, now in the Downs, is ordered to take the trade under her convoy bound to Portugal, and bring the trade back from thence.

The Lovely Peggy, Vavaſor, from Jamaica to London, was drove into Tenby Bay, all ſhattered to pieces, and it is feared will be totally loſt. Capt. Vavaſor, on the 20th of November, fell in with the Glaſgow man of war, and ſeven of her convoy, in the windward paſſage, amongſt whom were the Granby, Furlong, the Gambia, Whiting, and the Sally, Hughes, and two other veſſels, one of which is arrived at Liverpool, the other at Plymouth. And off the Hogſties he fell in with the Lovely Betſey, Leſlie, bound to London in diſtreſs. Capt. Vavaſor met a terrible ſtorm on the 19th of December, in which he was forced to throw all his guns overboard except one, being eleven out of twelve.

A correſpondent in Holland informs us, that the Dutch ſeem to be in a very precarious ſituation, notwithſtanding their haughtineſs and avidity. They are particularly attentive to the colony of Surinam, which is entirely ſurrounded by the Spaniſh, French, and Portugueſe ſettlements, and may be attacked from either of thoſe quarters. But their greateſt uneaſineſs for the ſecurity of that colony is occaſioned by an old, juſt, and unſatisfied claim made by the repreſentatives of one Mr. Clifford, an Engliſh merchant, who was ſtript of a very opulent eſtate and plantation in that colony by the cruelty and rapacity of the Dutch governors. The demand amounts to near 150,000l. A proper report has been lately given to the Britiſh Miniſtry upon this affair, which makes it of a more ſerious nature than ever was expected by the Dutch.

Other letters from the Hague import, that the States are deliberating on the expediency of offering their mediation for adjuſting the differences between Spain and Great Britain.

New writs will ſoon be iſſued out for the Boroughs of Downton in Wilts, Ryegate in Surry, and Wigan in Lancaſhire, in the room of Sir Charles Pratt, Knt. Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, Mr. Yorke, the Solicitor General, who is made Attorney General, and Counſellor Norton, who is appointed Solicitor General.

We hear with pleaſure, that the report of the death of Dr. Lavington, Biſhop of Exeter, was without foundation.

A Prebendary has paſſed the great ſeal to the Hon. and Rev. James Yorke, Cl. M. A. of the Prebend or Canonry of Thorngate in the cathedral church of St. Mary All Saints, Lincoln.

The Rev. Mr. Cott, M. A. Fellow of Bennet College, Cambridge, is preſented by the Maſter and Fellows to the Rectory of Great Braxted in Eſſex, void by the death of Mr. Rogers.

Saturday the corpſe of the late Lord Biſhop of London was interred at Fulham; on which occaſion the great bell at St. Paul's tolled from eight in the morning till half paſt nine.

On Thurſday evening died, at his mother's houſe in May-fair, of an inflammatory fever, Maſter Richard Edgcumbe, aged eight years, only ſurviving ſon of the late Right Hon. Richard Lord Edgcumbe.

On Saturday morning as Mr. Biggs of Reading, and owner of ſeveral weſt country barges, was in one of them giving orders to his bargemen, he was ſuddenly taken ill, and expired before they could get him out of the barge to carry him on ſhore.

On Friday evening died at his lodgings in Cannon-ſtreet, Mr. Brown, an eminent furrier in Bucklerſbury, who had retired from buſineſs ſome years.

Laſt Friday died at his houſe at Mortlake in Surry, Mr. Thomas Cox.

On Saturday morning a boat overſet at London Bridge by which accident two men were drowned, and a third was luckily ſaved by a large ſpaniel dog being in the boat, who drew his maſter ſafe to ſhore, almoſt ſpent and ſpeechleſs.

For ſome time paſt a great knocking having been heard in the night, at the officiating Pariſh Clerk's of St. Sepulchre's, in Cock-lane, near Smithfield, to the great terror of the family, and all means uſed to diſcover the meaning of it, four gentlemen ſat up there laſt Friday night, among whom was a Clergyman, ſtanding within-ſide the door, who aſked various queſtions. On his aſking whether any one had been murdered, no anſwer was made; but on his aſking whether any one had been poiſoned, it knocked one

and thirty times. The report current in the neighbourhood, is, that a woman was some time ago poisoned, and buried at St. John's Clerkenwell, by her brother-in-law. *Ledger.*

Friday night Titus Langley, a young fellow about nineteen, was apprehended in Smithfield, where he was endeavouring to sell a horse, the property of his master Mr. Rice, at the White Horse in Tamworth, Staffordshire. This young fellow broke open his master's escrutore on the 3d instant, and stole two watches, then took a horse out of the stable and rode off; one of the watches was found upon him when he was taken.

Yesterday sennight a young gentleman of Lincoln-College, Oxford, on his return from London, was stooped in the wood between Henley and Nettlebed by a single highwayman, who presented a pistol, and robbed him of three guineas and a half. He also demanded the gentleman's watch; but it very fortunately happened that he had left it with a watch-maker in London to repair.

Saturday last Anne Stubbs and Mary Davenporte were committed to the Gatehouse by Sir John Fielding, for stealing a great quantity of linen, wearing apparel, plate, and other things, the property of the Earl of March, in his Lordship's dwelling-house.

On Saturday the following prisoners were convicted for transportation at the Old Bailey, viz.

Mary Fountain, for stealing several napkins, table-cloths, clouts, and a large quantity of linen, which she had bundled up in order to take out of the house of Mr. Young, having got therein unnoticed, and concealed herself under one of the beds, till an opportunity offered of making off with the same, but was happily discovered in her imagined place of security.

Elizabeth Roach, for stealing a pair of bellows, three sheets, a saucepan, and several other things, to the value of 10d. the property of John Bennet.

David Williams, for stealing an apron and other things, the property of Ann Bass where he lodged.

And James Chaffey, an occasional journeyman to Mr. Moreland, a silversmith, for stealing several ounces of silver, his property, and in his absence melting them in his house into an ingot, the better to dispose thereof in the trade. He was also indicted for stealing several ounces of silver, the property of Mr. Corry, a silversmith, whom he also worked for, but was not tried thereon. It appeared he had sold within a small space of time a great number of ingots, some weighing not less than 20 or 30 ounces.

Four were acquitted.

The same day two persons received sentence of death, viz. Harris, who was reported to be the flying highwaymen, and who pleaded very hard for a favourable report to his Majesty of his case, promising great amendment; and William Hunt, for stealing a silver tankard.

Sixteen received sentence of transportation for seven years, and one for fourteen years, who was the same day pardoned by his Majesty and discharged.

Richard Rustead, for bigamy, and two for grand larcenies, were branded in the hand and discharged: one was ordered to be privately whipped, and imprisoned three months in Newgate: and five were discharged for want of prosecution.

The sessions of the peace were adjourned until Wednesday the 23d of February next at Guildhall; and the sessions at the Old Bailey until the 24th of the same month.

D. L. The Busy Body, with the Genii.
C. G. Henry the Fourth, with the Coronation.

To be Let, and entered upon immediately, near *Shefford* in *Bedfordshire*, on a Turnpike Road, forty-one measured Miles from *London*,

A Pleasant new built Brick House, neatly fitted up, with convenient Out-Offices, Gardens, and a Malting-Office and Dove-house adjoining. Together with, or without, six Acres of inclosed, and also several Pasture Ground, adjoining. The Whole in good repair, and exempt from Parish Taxes, &c.

Enquire of Mr. Rolfe, at Great Hardwick, near Shefford; or Mr. Beaumont, at Ampthill in Bedfordshire.

This Day was published, the Fifth Edition,
With Additions and Improvements, of

THE Traveller's POCKET-FARRIER: Or, A Treatise upon the Distempers and Common Incidents happening to HORSES upon a Journey, with Directions for the Choice of a good Road Horse. Being very useful for all Gentlemen and Tradesmen who are obliged to travel the Countries.

By HENRY BRACKEN, M. D.

Printed for B. Dod, at the Bible and Key, in Avemary-lane, near Stationers-Hall; and W. Johnston in Ludgate-street.

This Day was published,
Price neatly bound 2 s. the Second Edition, of

A Plain Account of the Nature and End of the SACRAMENT of the LORD's SUPPER. Designed principally for such Protestants as do not make Use of the Common Prayer. In which all the Texts in the New Testament relating to it are produced and explained; and the whole Doctrine about it drawn from them alone. To which are added, FORMS of PRAYER.

Printed for J. Waugh, at the Turk's Head in Lombard-Street; and W. Fenner, at the Angel and Bible in Pater-noster-row.

This Day was published, Price 1 s.

SOME authentic Particulars of the Life of the late JOHN MACNAGHTON, Esq; of Benvardon, who was executed in Ireland on Tuesday the 15th Day of December, for the Murder of Miss MARY ANNE KNOX, the only Daughter of Andrew Knox, Esq; of Prehen, Representative in the late and present Parliament for the County of Donegal. With a full Account of his pretended Connexion with the young Lady; of the Measures he took to seize her Person previous to the Murder; the Circumstances of that Fact; the Manner of his being apprehended, and his Conduct and Behaviour from that Time till his Death. Compiled from Papers communicated by a Gentleman in Ireland, to a Person of Distinction of that Kingdom, now residing here.

Printed for H. Payne and W. Cropley, at Dryden's Head in Pater-noster-row.

This Day were published, Price 5 s. bound,

SERMONS on Public Occasions. On the Divine Patience, and Men's Abuse of it; a Fast Sermon. On Occasion of the Rebellion in Scotland. A serious Call to personal Amendment: on the same. The peculiar Excellency of untainted and inflexible Virtue in a lukewarm and degenerate Age: on the same. Against the exorbitant Claims of the Church of Rome: on the same. Characteristics of a genuine and of a mistaken Zeal: on the same. National Deliverances commemorated November 5, 1745: on the same. On the Defeat of the Rebels at Culloden. On the Love of our Country. A short and candid View of Popery. The British Vine. The Devout Patriot. National Gratitude enforced; a Thanksgiving Sermon, Nov. 29, 1759. The Nature and Guilt of Murder; occasioned by the unhappy Fate of Earl Ferrers. The Character and Fate of Princes; on the Funeral of his late Sacred Majesty King George II.

By CHARLES BULKLEY.

Printed for H. Payne and W. Cropley, at Dryden's Head in Pater-noster row.

N. B. None of the above Sermons were ever before printed.

This Day was published, Price bound 4 s.
Neatly printed in Octavo,

DISSERTATIONS upon several Passages of the SACRED SCRIPTURES.

By JOHN WARD, D. L. L.
And late Professor of Gresham College.

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Of the Adminiſtration and Improvement of the Revenue of Spain.

From Cardinal Alberoni's Political Teſtament, *publiſhed in* 1753.

THE interior government of Spain would be perfect, if it could be re-eſtabliſhed on the ancient footing, if it were poſſible to reduce its ſeveral parts to order, and to reſtore it to that admirable ſimplicity which it had under the predeceſſors of the Auſtrian Kings. There were not wanting, in the laſt reign, perſons qualified for this great work; but none of them ventured to undertake the buſineſs in general; and of thoſe who tried it in particular, not one had reaſon to boaſt of his ſucceſs. The principal eſſays have been upon the revenue. Several miniſters had the courage to bear up againſt the murmurings and clamours of the people; the courage to deſpiſe the reſentment of ſuch as had an intereſt in perpetuating diſorders, and whoſe inſatiable cupidity rendered them deaf to the cries of their country, and inſenſible to the public good. But the multitude of obſtacles thrown in their way, at length diſheartened them; and after repeated eſſays, in which they diſplayed as much prudence as reſolution, they found themſelves obliged to relinquiſh the deſign, ſince thoſe who were to reap the whole fruit of the ſucceſs, ſo obſtinately oppoſed it.

Nor did they find the minds of the Public more favourably diſpoſed, when they attempted to eſtabliſh a new adminiſtration, after having laid aſide the deſign of reforming the abuſes with which the old one was ſo greatly diſfigured. The people being accuſtomed to reverence whatever carries with it the air of antiquity, were incenſed at an attempt to deprive them of an evil which was become familiar to them. They were diſpleaſed with the novelty of it, and rejected the plan merely becauſe it was new. Thoſe who were the leaſt expoſed to ſide with the giddy multitude, even ſome of the miniſters themſelves, openly declared in favour of a practice, which, defective as it was, they pretended to be founded on the genius and manners of the nation. Thus it was that maxims eſtabliſhed on the wiſeſt policy, maxims which they would have been aſhamed to oppoſe in private converſation, were ridiculed in council, where it was inſiſted that they were abſolutely impracticable.

Vain were all hopes that with a little patience and reſolution, this prejudice would be ſurmounted: thoſe who entertained ſuch expectations ſoon altered their opinion; and were obliged to let things return to their former channel. All the reformation they preſumed to make, conſiſted in a few trifling innovations, and ſome changes which had no eſſential influence on the courſe of affairs. They conſidered it as a great point to be able to apply ſome lenitives to diſeaſes deemed incurable; and in order to take away all thoughts of ever more attempting a complete cure, which they looked upon as a thing impoſſible, they brought themſelves to imagine that there were neceſſary evils in the ſtate.

It was, without doubt, a like miſcarriage of Cardinal Richlieu in his attempt to reform the adminiſtration of the revenue, that made him ſay, there ought to be a diſſipation of the public money. Thus a cunning quack ſuppoſes ſome uſe in an incurable diſtemper. It is notwithſtanding true in ſound politics, that we ſhould accuſtom ourſelves not to conſider that as an evil which cannot be cured.

But though the finances are in the utmoſt confuſion, through the inattention of the Auſtrian princes to this important part of the government, yet we cannot ſay that the caſe is abſolutely deſperate. Spain has reſources left which are particular to herſelf; and a wiſe miniſter may with patience repair in ten years time the miſchief of two centuries. Hence as a ſkilful ſurgeon will not venture to cut off at once a wen that has taken deep root between the muſcles, but for the preſent will only ſtop the progreſs of it, in order gradually to diminiſh its ſize; ſo an able miniſter will not pretend to fill up the immenſe abyſs of the Contaduria's * at once, but endeavour to contract this gulf, and diminiſh its depth. When once he is perſuaded that the State muſt recover its good plight, in proportion as it gets rid of thoſe blood-ſuckers which it is obliged to fatten with its ſubſtance, he will begin with reducing the number of officers who are of no uſe to the king, and only a burden to the people; thus this firſt operation will facilitate all the reſt.

A multiplicity of placemen is always a grievance to the Public; yet we muſt bear with it when it happens to be the beſt remedy againſt a greater evil. Such it is in thoſe States where the regal authority is continually obliged to ſtruggle againſt the credit of the grandees, the privileges of the nobility, or the immunities of the people. About a century ago, when the princes and great lords in France ſhared, as it were, the rights of ſovereignty with the king, the government was ſo conſtituted, that the prince was under a neceſſity of preſerving a more intimate connexion with the leading men in the third order of the State. He had no ſubjects he could rely on in this claſs of his people, but thoſe whoſe fortune depended on the ſupport of his authority. To create therefore new employments at that time was good policy. All theſe officers being diſperſed in the provinces and cities, were, by means of their relations and acquaintances, a ſort of a barrier againſt diſaffected people; and their uſe in hindering domeſtic commotions might be conſidered as an equivalent for the expence of maintaining them. The kings of Great Britain, who are perpetually embarraſſed in procuring and preſerving a majority of votes in parliament, would ſoon be maſters of the Houſe of Commons, if they could prevail on the parliament to let them multiply placemen at pleaſure. How numerous ſoever public employments are in Poland, ſtill they might be increaſed to double the number, and the king as well as the nation would be gainers by it.

But in Spain, where the royal authority meets with no oppoſition; where even the pride of the Grandees, by rendering them incapable of that unanimity and ſubordination among themſelves, which factions and cabals naturally require, is a pledge, as it were, of their ſubmiſſion; where the will of the prince is the law moſt reſpected by the people; where, in fine, there are no connections either of blood, intereſt, or friendſhip to balance their attachment to the ſovereign; the multiplicity of public employments muſt needs be prejudicial both to the King and the State. The Auſtrian princes, who carried this abuſe to its preſent exceſs, are inexcuſable; and their ſucceſſors may juſtly be reproached with the miſtakes of their predeceſſors, ſo long as they neglect to correct them; ſince to accompliſh this nothing but their will and pleaſure is wanting.

In France the public employments contribute to fill the Exchequer; and yet it is the prevailing opinion that the number of them ought to be reduced, ſince the King's authority is now ſufficiently eſtabliſhed. What muſt it be in Spain, where all employments are ſuppoſed to be the generous reward of merit? The Court of the Exchequer has the diſpoſal of more places, than all the other Courts put together; though the Council of Caſtile has the nomination of 70,000. What a havock muſt ſo many harpies make in the Kingdom! Surely they are a more heavy burthen to it, than even the moſt ruinous war: The arts, agriculture, and commerce, are all prejudiced by them. It is idle to pretend that it is all one, whether a thouſand ducats are aſſigned as a ſalary for one Receiver, or diſtributed among ten Collectors. Each of theſe men enters upon his office with a determined reſolution to grow rich by it; and he purſues his deſign let the riſk be what it will. The caſhier of the diſtrict wants to gain as much as if he made the whole collection himſelf; and the commiſſioners to whom he gives in his accounts, are not more moderate. Hence ariſe thoſe extortions, thoſe military executions, thoſe ſeizures, which ſtifle the ſpirit of induſtry, exhauſt the huſbandman, and frighten the mechanic. What one has milked the other lays hold of. The inferior officer takes up with what his ſuperior would not ſo much as touch; and the latter boldly ſeizes what the other did not preſume to think of. Thus the people, inceſſantly a prey to a new ſucceſſion of robbers, are intirely diſheartened. They chuſe rather not to work, than to ſee others run away with their labour. They are ſure of being no longer harraſſed, when they have nothing more to be ſtript of; and therefore they arm themſelves with courage againſt the inconveniencies of indigence. Their pride is ingenious in diminiſhing the ſhame of want; or they are hardened to it by indolence. Thus the uſeful and laborious bees degenerate into impudent drones; and men who have the beſt opportunities and abilities for ſerving the government, become a burden to the community.

The difference between thoſe lazy fellows who importune the Public with their clamorous ſupplications, and thoſe who lay the country waſte by their extortions, is not in favour of the latter. The miſerable appearance of an old experienced beggar meets us with pity, and checks any emotion that may ariſe of averſion and contempt. On the contrary, the inſolent pride and faſtidious carriage of the uſeleſs placeman, only fills us with indignation. This claſs of men was deſigned, like the former, to live by their labour; for ſuch alike was the neceſſity of the condition in which they were born. But when they are taken from their natural ſituation, they are deſerters, whoſe guilt exceeds that of beggars, becauſe their deſertion becomes contagious.

There are very few officers employed in the revenue, who, upon raiſing themſelves above the lower claſs of mankind, do not think their perſons ſecured from the contempt to which the inutility of their profeſſion is naturally liable. Moſt of them ſacrifice their cupidity to their vanity, and want deputies to officiate under them. They look upon themſelves as people of figure, when they can ſay, *my man, my maid ſervant*. But this man, and maid ſervant, have quitted an induſtrious calling in the country, to take up with a kind of life, which, how irkſome ſoever it may appear, is ſtill of no advantage to the State. A hundred thouſand domeſtics, ſcattered about the houſes of thoſe ſubaltern officers, are ſo many ſubjects loſt to the King, ſo many men of which the kingdom is robbed. A regulation of this kind ought more naturally to have occurred to the miniſters of

* The office of a teller or auditor.

Philip III. than all those extraordinary means which they had recourse to for the encouragement of agriculture.

The possession of the mines of Potosi and Peru sets Spain above such expedients, as those States are obliged to use where industry is the only source of the riches of the people. The imposts might be augmented every year, in proportion to the quantity of gold and silver brought by the galleons for the account of the kingdom; and at the same time people would not be oppressed, provided they were collected with proper order, and applied with prudence and œconomy. There is nothing else wanting to restore the revenue to a flourishing condition; and there is no one obstacle to it which the prince's will may not instantly remove.

The *alcavalas* * are the most difficult duty to collect. The immense detail with which it is incumbered, requires it to be farmed out: but this very detail is an obstacle to the avarice and cupidity of the farmers. There is nothing wanting but the assistance of the officers of the police, to render this impost extremely beneficial to the King, and of very little inconveniency to the people. The product of the *alcavalas* is considerably diminished by laying an additional tribute on the industry of the merchants: they are extremely uneasy at the inspection of their books and accounts, which they are obliged to submit to; and their repugnance to admit strangers into the knowledge of their private affairs, induces them to have recourse to clandestine sales, which deprives the King of the benefit of both imposts.

Industry may be taxed among artificers; and this may be carried so far as to supply the place of a capitation, and of every other personal tribute. The workman, who lives from hand to mouth, cannot pay a considerable sum at stated terms, without putting himself to a great inconveniency. Suppose he earns thirty maravedis a day, he is forced to borrow when he is called upon every six months for a piastre. He does not know what it is to lay up; and, generally speaking, he is so incumbered with a family, as not to be able to make such a saving as he could wish. But he would be glad to compound for two days labour every month.

The collecting of this impost might be intrusted to master tradesmen, who being taxed themselves only as journeymen, would compensate the smallness of their quota towards the publick expence, by answering for the taxes of the workmen whom they employed in their respective professions. At a stated term they should carry the sums collected to a box, for which the whole company or craft should be responsable; and an officer appointed as general receiver, should take out the money in the presence of two or three masters, and give them a receipt for it. This officer in the small towns and boroughs might be the *Alcalde* or the *Viguier*, and in the great cities the substitute of the *Corregidor*. This person, properly speaking, would be only a depositary: his register book would direct him in the examining of different chests; and the receipts of the trading companies would inform the commissioners of the province concerning his fidelity.

The tenth part of the income of lands, is a tax which affords no subject of complaint, because it is the most natural. It is very difficult to defraud the exchequer of it, provided it is not let out to farm. If there was an edict to annul the secret conditions of the lease, and to condemn to some corporal punishment such as observed them in consequence of any previous contract, it would take away from the land proprietors the temptation of giving in a false account of their estates; and the registers of the publick notaries would be a sufficient security to the commissioners for the conduct of the receivers. A second tythe might be a tax on the country farmers; and both might be raised in two terms, it being very rare that in four the husbandman is always able to pay it.

But some pretend that an order of this kind, in all the other branches of the revenue, is a fine speculation, which cannot be maintained in practice. They say, it supposes that the King's coffers are already filled, and sufficient to defray the expences of the current year: it supposes also, that the King shall never have any occasion to anticipate a term, or to have a year's revenue advanced. In fine, it supposes that a large kingdom can be managed in the same uniform manner as a private family, and be limited always to one and the same expence. But all these objections vanish, when we consider the prodigious quantity of wrought plate, both gold and silver, in the kingdom. Upon the issuing out of the King's order, it might be all carried to the mint. (For the Spaniards do not fall short of the French, either in their zeal for the public good, or in their obedience to the Sovereign.) Part of the new coined specie would supply the expence of the year, which should be requisite for establishing the new method. The other might be employed on board the galleons, and in ten years time it would produce more than sufficient to disengage the King's word, and to call in his tickets. The fund would always continue in trade, and increase as much the share of Spain as it would diminish that of the English and Dutch; by which means there would be always a sum in reserve to answer the noblest purposes.

Besides, would not such a proceeding inspire the people with a surprizing confidence? Would not they be extremely zealous to contribute to the extraordinary supplies, when they found that the King and the government alone benefited by the sums raised upon them? *There is no tax so exorbitant as to be odious to the people, when once they find it is applied to right uses*; and when they are under no apprehension of its being continued longer than the publick necessities require. The crown lands are likewise another resource, which the King would be in no danger of losing by any regularity or method in raising the taxes. The mortgaging them is not attended with the same inconveniences as mortgaging the revenues of the state; and they produce their effect more expeditiously, without being near so expensive.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

* The tenth part of whatever is sold and exchanged in the kingdom.

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Tuesday, Jan. 19.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from HOLLAND, *which was due on* Friday *last.*

Hamburg, Jan. 5.

LETTERS from Silesia advise, that the K. of Prussia's army had received orders to march, but that it was not known to what quarter.

Colonel Belling has not quitted Mecklenbourg. He was encamped under Parchim, eight leagues from Schwerin, on the 29th past.

Hamburg, Jan. 11. We learn from Vienna, by letters of the 10th, that the King of Prussia had sent orders to Prince Lichtenstein and the Prince of Lobkowitz, who were taken prisoners by him, and were at Vienna and Prague on their paroles, to repair to Magdeburg.

His Prussian Majesty has ordered the four Austrian General Officers, who were lately sent to the citadel of Magdeburg, to have the liberty of the town; upon which the Empress Queen has ordered two of the Prussian Generals, who were sent to the castle of Custrin, to be taken out.

Colnow, Dec. 31. The Russian light troops make incursions as far as the Oder. The Russians make large demands from several circles, particularly from the Uckermark they demand to be delivered at Stargard, at three terms, 3000 loaves of six pounds each; 24,000 rations of oats and barley, besides hay and straw; each ration weighing 16 lb.

Stargard, Jan. 1. The Russians have put a strong garrison in Colberg, and one Rennenkampf, a Major of Grenadiers, is appointed Governor. The Russian light troops that are put under the command of Major-Gen. Berg (who hath fixed his head-quarters at this place) amount to 10,000 men.

Vienna, Dec. 30. Our Court wants to borrow a large sum on the revenues of Hungary and Transylvania.

Barcelona, Dec. 19. A general embargo was laid at this port on all vessels, even Spanish: three soldiers were put on board each foreign, and 12 on board each English one; but the Consuls having given their words that no vessel shall sail without permission, and the passports and lists of the crews being carried to the Secretary's Office, the soldiers were immediately withdrawn.

Hague, Jan. 12. Notwithstanding the reparts that have been published concerning the critical state of affairs in Portugal, letters of good credit from Lisbon, dated Dec. 8, make no mention of any change in that kingdom.

Paris, Jan. 4. M. Broglio and his Lady, arrived here a few days ago.

Petersburg, Dec. 8. Count Peter Schuwaloff is a little better, tho' the nature of his disorder, which threatens a dropsy, still renders his recovery doubtful. Mean while the Empress sent him word a few days ago, that as soon as he should be recovered, her Majesty would appoint him High Admiral in the room of Prince Galitzin, and that he should retain the salaries of his other places during his life; at the same time she sent word, that she would give him leave to go abroad to any foregn bath.

Magdeburg, Jan. 2. Christenings in this city and suburbs last year, 902, burials 854, marriages 201.

Ratisbon, Jan. 8. During last year 256 Protestant children were baptized here, and 285 persons died.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Ipswich, Jan. 15. A few days ago died the Rev. Mr. Smith, rector of Hawsted in this county.

Last Monday night the mill of Mr. Swan at Halesworth was blown down; Mr. Swan, who was in it, had his arms and legs broken, and his skull fractured in such a manner, that he died soon after.

Yarmouth, Jan. 14. This week two ships arrived here in the roads from Rotterdam and Campvere laden with brandy, and bound for London, but the wind being contrary, they had orders to make the first port in England, to save the new duty on brandy, which commences the 21st inst. and would amount to upwards of 1000 l. on the two cargoes.

SHIP NEWS.

Southampton, Jan. 16. Wind W. S. W. Sailed the Montagu, Priaulx, and Industrious packet, Brewer, for Guernsey; and Mary, Thompson, for Pool.

Cowes, Jan. 16. Wind W. N. W. On the 14th came in the Charming Polly, M'Laughlin, from London for Lisbon, to repair some damages she received in the late gale of wind. Sailed the Swift, James, for London.

Deal, Jan. 17. Wind S. W. blows hard. Remain in the Downs the ships as before, the Charming Sally, Doran, and Catherine, Butler, for Montserrat: James, Farrel, for —; Nottingham, Liege, and Triton, Haw, for Jamaica: Scarsdale, Thompson, for Gibraltar: Mary, Gregory, for St. Kitt's: Anne and Margaret, Lock, and Olive Branch, Black, for Plymouth: Sincerity, Webb, for Portsmouth; and Barbadoes, Woollum, for Chester.

Gravesend, Jan. 17. Passed by the St. Gabriel, Rodorigo, from Lisbon: Duke of York, Lanning, and William and Anne, Cooke, from South Carolina; and King George, Harper, from Rotterdam.

LONDON.

A letter from Madrid, of the 28th ult. to a merchant in Amsterdam, mentions that a formal declaration against England had not then taken place, only a manifesto had been published, entitled, Motives for a speedy Declaration of War against England, which was filled with little more than invectives against the British government.

The Spaniards have stopt five English ships at Alicant, and sent the crews, amounting to 100 men, prisoners to the Castle; and have sealed up all the British merchants effects there until further orders.

The following is a list of Sir Charles Sanders's squadron, now in the Mediterranean.

Neptune,	*Guns* 90	Anson,	60
Thunderer,	74	Dunkirk,	60
Hercules,	74	Firme,	60
Shrewsbury,	74	Jersey,	60
Chichester,	70	Isis	50
Dorsetshire,	70	Preston,	50
Africa,	64	Thetis,	50
Bienfaisant,	64	With about 16 frigates.	
Somerset,	64		
Montague,	60		

List of the squadron employed against Martinico under Admiral Rodney, and Sir James Douglas.

Foudroyant,	*Guns* 84	Modeste,	64
Temeraire,	74	Raisonable,	64
Dublin,	74	Stirling Castle,	64
Dragon,	74	Defiance,	60
Culloden,	74	Nottingham,	60
Marlborough,	70	Norwich,	50
Vanguard,	70	Hampshire,	50
Devonshire,	66	With 10 frigates.	
Alcide,	64		

The land forces consist of 17 battalions.

By letters from on board the Valiant, Commodore Keppel, which is arrived at Dartmouth, we hear that that ship, and the rest of the squadron, suffered greatly off Brest by the late high winds. Only four more are come in with the Commodore, and they are all dismasted, and received other considerable damage, and the Commodore's ship had five feet water in her hold. The same letters say, that it is greatly feared that his Majesty's ship Swiftsure, one of the fleet, commanded by Sir Thomas Stanhope, is lost. The Essex was seen well on the coast of France after the storm.

The transports that are missing, with troops from Belleisle, are the Britannia, Loyalty, John and Anne, and Hopewell.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, Jan. 17.

'Friday the Bellona sailed into the harbour.

'The same day sailed the Mercury on a cruize.

'The same day the Alarm frigate sailed from Spithead with the West India ships under her convoy; but springing a leak, she was forced to put back to Spithead.

'All the transports are arrived except one, in which is Lieut. Col. Jennings, of Lord Loudoun's regiment. We are in great pain for this transport.'

The transports that have lain at Gravesend for some months, are ordered up the river to be sheathed for the West India service.

His Majesty's ships Gramont and Favourite, with the ships that escaped from Cadiz, are all safe arrived at Gibraltar.

Two men of war will be soon appointed to sail for the Western African Coast, for the better protection of the trade, and to take under their convoy the shipping bound for those parts.

The Sarvelong, a prize taken by his Majesty's ship Ambuscade, Capt. Basset, on the coast of Calabria, and carried into Leghorn, has been there condemned, and the prize sold for 7500 l.

The Sarah and Catherine, Condy, from Philadelphia, last from Cambletown, bound for Bristol, is stranded near Whitehaven.

By a letter from Capt. Washington, of the Pluto, from Jamaica to London, who was forced ashore at Tenby in the late gale of wind, it appears that he had buried three of his men in the passage, and that when he was off that coast a man of war pressed most of his hands, which was principally the occasion of his going ashore, not having hands sufficient to work the ship; but she will be got off with some damage.

Extract of a Letter from Minehead, Jan. 16.

'The ship Lovely Peggy, Tho. Vavasor, Commander, from Jamaica to London, laden with rum, sugar, ginger, pimento, &c. was found in this channel, without any living creature on board, except some parrots, and such like, and was brought into this port the 14th instant. It appears that she sailed from Jamaica under convoy of the Ferret, and it is to be hoped the crew have been taken up by some other vessel, as there is no apparent sign of their having been washed overboard. She had about eight feet water in her hold, and it is supposed the lower tier of sugar is washed out.'

Copy of a letter from Douglas, in the Isle of Man, to a Gentleman at Liverpool, Jan. 7.

"I wrote to you on Monday morning, advising the loss of your vessel the Dove, Capt. Holford, on the coast of Ireland; but now acquaint you, that yesterday I was unexpectedly surprized on her appearing in our road with a weft half hoisted. On the return of a shore boat, which I sent off, William Dawson, Second Mate (now Captain) came ashore, and acquainted me, that off Cape Finisterre, the 24th ult. at six o'clock at night, they had very hard gales of wind and a high sea: That they were in danger of foundering, when a large sea broke on board, carried Capt. Holford, Mr. Gother, the First Mate, John Rogers, the boats, and an anchor overboard, without any possibility of saving them; and, lucky for the remainder of the crew, the foretack broke, which prevented her foundering. Mr. Dawson says there is a considerable deal of damage done to her hull and rigging; also dubious about the cargo."

The inhabitants of the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, are fitting out a privateer of 26 guns, nine and twelve pounders, and 250 men, to cruize against the Spaniards.

A great number of journeymen cabinet-makers have, within these few days, entered on board private ships of war.

Yesterday being appointed to be kept as her Majesty's birth-day, the morning was ushered in with ringing of bells; at noon their Majesties received the compliments of the Nobility, Gentry, foreign Ministers, &c. at their palace at St. James's; and the evening was concluded with bonfires, illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy.

It is said her Majesty intends shortly to go to Bath.

Yesterday by the high wind the new flag hoisted on the Tower, on account of her Majesty's birth-day, was parted in two, and one part of it was carried quite over the ditch into a court on Tower-Hill.

Tuesday last the church and steeple at Tetsbury, near Hinden in Wiltshire, were thrown down, by a storm of thunder and lightening.

Tuesday last was married at Brockley in Somersetshire, —— Provost, jun. Esq; of Shepton-Mallet, to Miss Pigott, daughter of John Pigott, Esq; of Brockley.

Sunday morning Mrs. Palmer, of Drury-Lane theatre, was brought to bed of a son. She had played the night before with great spirits, was not taken ill till six in the morning, and safely delivered at ten.

A few days since was brought to bed of a son and heir the lady of —— Wardle, Esq; counsellor at law, at his seat near Chester.

Mr. Lechmer, formerly of the India-house, is appointed Commissary to the intended expedition.

Sunday night died Mrs. Townsend, wife of Chauncey Townsend, Esq; of Austen Friers.

A few days since died in Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury, the Rev. and Learned Mr. John Bate.

It is said all prisons, wherein are French prisoners, are ordered to be double guarded by the militia.

It is with pleasure we can assure the Publick, that every thing goes on at the helm with the greatest harmony and unanimity imaginable, and with the greatest spirit.

Yesterday morning about five o'clock, a young man, about twenty years of age, dressed in a light coloured coat and brown waistcoat, and metal buttons, black stocking breeches, metal buckles in his shoes and knees, was found in Moorfields speechless and very bloody. The watch being called, carried him to an alehouse, and sent for a Surgeon; but there are very little hopes of his recovery. There were found two guineas and a silver watch in a pocket handkerchief. The young man wears his own hair, and he is about five feet high. A man, supposed to be the footpad who wounded him, was seen

about six yards from him making off towards Moorgate.

On Saturday last as Mr. Taylor, jun. an Anchor Smith, at Limehouse, was putting some old iron into a forge, amongst which was the barrel of an old pistol, that happened to be loaded, it soon after went off, and shot him dead on the spot.

Some days since an officer was taken up at Basingstoke, Hants, on suspicion of forgery. He was pursued from London, and seized in one of the inns, while asleep in bed. When those who took him into custody informed him of their business, he said it was very well, and immediately turned round and cut his throat; but the wound, it is apprehended, will not prove mortal.

D. L. Hamlet, with the Genii.
C. G. Richard III. with the Coronation.

This Day was published,

The TWENTY-SECOND EDITION, of

A COMPANION for the FESTIVALS and FASTS of the CHURCH of ENGLAND: With COLLECTS and PRAYERS for each Solemnity.

By ROBERT NELSON, Esq;

Printed for T. Osborne, C. Hitch and L. Hawes, H. Woodfall, B. Dod, J. Beecroft, J. Fuller, J. Hinton, J. Rivington, R. Baldwin, W. Owen, W. Johnston, P. Stevens, J. Richardson, G. Keith, T. Longman, B. Law and Co. S. Crowder, T. Cassen, G. Kearsley, J. Hinxman, and C. Rivington.

This Day was published,

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In One Volume Octavo, the Second Edition, with large Additions, Corrections, and Emendations, by the Author;

THE Complete MERCHANT's CLERK: Or, British and American Counting-House. In Two Parts.

Part I. Contains a System of Book-keeping, according to the Italian Form, by double Entry, as practised at this Time by the Merchants of Great Britain, &c. comprehending the usual Varieties incident to Trade, illustrated with easy Rules for Journalizing.

Part II. Contains Book-keeping in Factory, as at present used in America, but in a more particular Manner adapted to Jamaica. Wherein is described the Utility and Necessity of the Counter-part of the Ledger, the Sales-Book, with Directions for Posting it; together with a Summary of Book-keeping for a Wharf and Plantation.

By WILLIAM WESTON,

Late of the Island of Jamaica, Merchant.

Printed for R. Griffiths, T. Becket and P. A. De Hondt in the Strand.

This Day was published, Price 3s. 6d. bound

THE PSALM-SINGER's JEWEL; or useful Companion to the Singing Psalms. Being a new Exposition on all the one Hundred and Fifty; with poetical Precepts to every Psalm. The Whole are faithfully explained from Sacred History, from Verse to Verse, for the Use of all Lovers of Psalmody in general: With Expositional Notes, referring to all concording Parts of the Scripture. Also an alphabetical Description of Persons, of Places, and of Things mentioned in the Old and New Testament; and of Christ, Poetically. With a general Calendar for the adapting of Psalms to all Occasions: And a new Set of Psalm Tunes in three and four Parts. With select Hymns, and Doxologies: And a general Key to the whole for the Use of all Christian Families, &c. By WILLIAM TANS'UR, Senior, Musico-Theorico, Author of the New Royal Melody; and the New Musical Grammar, and Dictionary, &c. &c.

Printed for S. Crowder and Co. in Pater-noster-row; W. Nicoll in St. Paul's Church-yard; also sold by the Author, and his Son, late Chorister of Trinity College, Cambridge; who teach all Manner of Church Music, in the newest and best Method.

AT JAMES ASHLEY's House, Vaults, Cellars, on Ludgate Hill, London; a large Parcel of very fine flavoured JAMAICA RUM (the best chosen that came in the last Fleet) as also some Thousand Gallons of curious old CONIAC BRANDY, such as scarcely can be had elsewhere at any Prices, by the Pipe or Puncheon at 9s. 3d. in lesser Quantities at 9s. 6d. per Gallon. Likewise the best BATAVIA ARRACK and ORANGE SHRUB, delivered (carriage free) to any Part of the Town, a Gallon and upwards; and are retailed in any small Quantities that may be sent for.

To be SOLD altogether,

No. I. A Fine brown Mare, rising twelve Years old, got by Locust, never trained, and now in Foal to Match'em.

No. II. A remarkable fine strong Bay Colt, foaled in March last out of No. I. and got by Match'em.

No. III. A very beautiful strong Bay Mare, rising six Years old, never trained, got by Regulus out of No. I. and now in Foal to Cadormus.

No. IV. A fine Bay Colt, foaled in May last out of No. III. and got by Sir William Middleton's Snip, Son of Snip, Son of Childers.

No. V. An exceeding beautiful and strong Bay Filley, rising three Years old, just backed and mouthed, got by Regulus out of No. I.

Enquire at Fenham near Newcastle upon Tyne.

N. B. No. II. and V. are Sisters to Alipes.

No. I. was got by Locust, her Dam by the Wyvil Scarborough Colt, Son of Tifter, Son of the Tholouse Barb, her Grand Dam by Hackwood, Son of the Darley Arabian.

Locust was got by Old Crab, his Dam by Fox, his Grand Dam by Flying Childers, his Great Grand Dam by Makeless out of a full Sister to the famous Honeycomb Punch, Son of the Taslet Barb.

This Day was published, Price 6d.

AN APPENDIX to the CATALOGUE of all BOOKS and PAMPHLETS published for Ten Years past, being now Twelve Years compleat; with their Prices, and References to their Characters in the MONTHLY REVIEW, the whole together forming a GENERAL INDEX to all the Articles in the first Twenty-four Volumes of the said REVIEW, viz. from its Commencement in May 1749, to June 1761, both inclusive.

Printed for R. Griffiths in the Strand; and may be had of any Bookseller in Great Britain and Ireland.

LONDON, June 24, 1761.

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On good Paper, and a neat Type,

A Volume of SERMONS, containing above 500 Pages, by the late Rev. Mr. INNES PEARSE, M. A. and Minister of Tadley, Berks.

The Price will be Five Shillings, half to be paid at the Time of Subscribing, and half at the Delivery of the Volume sewed. Such as subscribe for Six Books shall have a Seventh gratis. The Names of the Subscribers will be printed, unless it be forbid. The Sermons will be put to Press when a Number shall be subscribed for sufficient to defray the Expence, and give some Prospect of Assistance to Mr. Pearse's Widow, who is left with a numerous Family in Circumstances by no means above the Aids of Christian Benevolence, and to whose Service whatever Advantage may accrue from the Publication of these Sermons will be entirely appropriated. There will be prefixed to the Volume some Account of the Author's Life and Character.

Subscriptions are taken in by J. Buckland, at the Buck in Pater-noster row; G. Keith, at the Bible and Crown in Gracechurch street; E. Dilly, at the Rose and Crown in the Poultry; T. Field, at the Wheatsheaf in Cheapside; J. Stevens, at the Bible and Crown in Fore-street; and J. and W. Oliver, Printers, in Bartholomew-close, West-Smithfield.

N. B. As the Work is now going to the Press, such Persons as are inclined to encourage it, are desired to be speedy in Subscribing, that the Number to be printed may be ascertained.

DEDICATED to the QUEEN, A NEW WORK.

On the First of February next will be published,

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By T. BECKET and P. A. de HONDT,
in the STRAND,
Price One Shilling, No. I. (for January 1762) of

The LONDON REGISTER;
OR,
Historical Notes of the present Times.

To be continued Monthly.

It is proposed to give in each Number the most full and authentic Account that can be procured of remarkable Occurrences at home and abroad, particularly the Operations of the British Fleets and Armies; and to collect into this one Monthly Pamphlet what shall be judged worth preserving of the many useful Hints and Pieces of Wit and Humour that almost daily issue from the Press; with a candid Summary of the best Things published on both Sides of every interesting Question; and Extracts or Specimens of such new Books and Pamphlets as deserve Notice.

Postscript.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Jan. 12.

'The declaration of war against Spain, which was received here from England last Friday at ten at night, surprises all our politicians, who, from the answer given by the Earl of Egremont to the Spanish Ambassador, did not expect it so soon. It shews that a war had been resolved on some time before. This news gives much uneasiness in this country, from an apprehension of our being drawn sooner or later into the quarrel. Mean-while a motion hath been made in the assembly of the States of Holland, who met last Tuesday, to put twenty five ships of the line more, into commission, to enable us to give strong convoys to our merchantmen, and cover them from all insult. It was at the same time proposed to augment our land forces with 13,000 men: and in order to induce the inland provinces, particularly Gueldres and Overyssel, to agree to the above-mentioned equipment, the maritime provinces have hinted that they will consent to the increase of the army.'

When the post for Holland left Paris, it was reported that the Cardinal Prince Bishop of Liege had died suddenly at Passy, where he has resided about two months.

Upon a representation made to the King of Denmark by the city of Altena, of the inconveniencies arising from the multitude of recruiting officers of different nations, which infest that city and neighbourhood, his Majesty hath issued a placard, forbidding, under severe penalties, the enlisting of any men in those parts, except for the troops of Denmark.

The taking of Colberg gives not a little uneasiness at Copenhagen, which looks with an evil eye on this conquest of the Russians. If the negotiation relating to the dutchy of Holstein be not speedily brought to a conclusion, an open rupture between Russia and Denmark will undoubtedly ensue.

The reports of Mr. Pitt's being soon to be brought into the Ministry appear to have no good foundation.

Some letters from Plymouth mention that the Earl of Bristol was arrived there from Lisbon in the Surprize frigate.

A letter from a merchant at Rotterdam, to his correspondent at Newcastle, dated the th instant, says, 'We have received the disagreeable news of the Empress Queen's having laid an imposition on all English coals, of 15 guilders upon every hood, over all Brabant and Flanders, which amounts to as much as a prohibition.'

His Majesty's ship the Racehorse is arrived in the Downs from Gibraltar.

Deal, Jan. 18. Wind W.S.W. blows fresh. Remain the ships as before.

ARRIVED,

Anne's Increase, Potts, from London, at Bremen.

Sally, Hughes, from Jamaica, at Liverpool.

Surprize frigate, from Lisbon, at Plymouth.

Bank Stock, 93 ½	3 ½ Bank An. 1756, shut
India Stock, 113 ½	Ditto 1758, shut
South S. Stock, shut	4 per Cent. 1760, 74 ⅝
Do. Old Ann. 67 ¾	Ind. Bonds, 5s. prem.
Ditto New, shut	Navy and Vict. Bills, 11 ½ a 12 disc.
3 per Cent. Bank reduced, 66	Exc. Bills, 5s. a 4s. disc.
Do. consol. 64 ⅜ a ½	New Long Ann. 20 ⅜ a ½
Ditto 1726, shut	Scrip. 1762, 75 ¼
Ditto 1751, 65	Omnium, 4 ⅛ a ¼ disc.
Ditto India An. 65 ½	

High-water To-morrow, at 56 Min. after 9 in the Morning, and at 22 Min. after 10 at Night.

Thursday, at 49 Min. after 10 in the Morning, and at 18 Min. after 11 at Night.

This Day was published, Price 1s.

A Concise Dissertation on the HUMAN PASSIONS, exemplified in the Life and untimely Death of JOHN M'NAUGHTON, Esq; lately executed for the Murder of Miss KNOX. In which the Particulars of his Trial, and a Narrative of his Conduct and Behaviour, are faithfully recited.

Written in Ireland, by an Impartial Observer.

Printed for J. Hinxman in Pater-noster-row.

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Number I. Price Sixpence, to be continued Weekly, till the Whole is completed,

THE Œconomy of the Covenants between GOD and MAN, comprehending, A Complete BODY of DIVINITY.

By HERMAN WITSIUS, D. D.
Professor of Divinity in the University of Utrecht.
Faithfully translated from the Latin.

Printed for E. Dilly in the Poultry, where Proposals may be had, and of all Booksellers.

WITSIUS was a Writer, eminent not only for his solid Judgment, rich Imagination, and Elegancy of Composition, but for a deep, powerful, and evangelical Spirituality and Savour of Godliness; we most heartily concur in the Recommendation of his Works,

JOHN GILL, D. D. JOHN WALKER, LL.D.
THOMAS HALL, JOHN BRINE,
WILLIAM KING, THO. GIBBONS, M.A.

Recommended also by Mr. HERVEY in his *Theron*, &c.

Pectoral Balsam of Honey.

A New discovered Remedy for COUGHS and CONSUMPTIONS, all Phthisicky Complaints, Asthmas and tough Phlegm, Hoarseness, and Difficulty of Breathing.

The Author of the Pamphlet on the VIRTUE of HONEY, has found that its fragrant Balsam may be separated from the grosser Parts, and is then a most perfect Dissolvent for all the other Balsams. A Tea Spoonful contains the Virtue of two Ounces of Honey impregnated with the finest Vegetable Balsams; and never disagrees with any Constitution. It takes off the Hectic Fever which attends a Consumption, allays the Cough, recruits the Strength, and preserves the Lungs. If it be in the Power of Medicine to stop the Ravage of that cruel Disease, which cuts off such Numbers of our Youth, this will do it.

It is to be had at Mr. Baldwin's, in Pater-noster-row; and Mr. Jackson's, in St. James's-Street; and no where else, in 3s. Bottles, with Directions.

Of whom may be had, The ESSENCE of WATER DOCK, and TINCTURE of VALERIAN.

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A Lot of fine large Oak Timber, fit for building Men of War of any Rates.

For further Particulars enquire of Mr. Richard Tory of Winborn.

N. B. Woodlands is near Pool, a Sea-port Town.

To be LETT,

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Also the late Rev. Mr. BAXTER's Dying Thoughts. 12mo. Price stitched 1s.

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*** Many admirers of the Saint's Everlasting Rest desired the second Edition of the Abridgement might be in this larger Volume and Letter. The late Rev. Mr. HERVEY in his LETTERS says, 'I have been 'reading Mr. Baxter's Saint's Everlasting Rest, and 'admire the Copiousness, the Justness, and the De-'votion of his Thoughts.' And the Editor of his Letters adds in a Note, 'This very comfortable and 'inestimable Book (which well deserves to be in the 'Hand of every Christian) has lately been most judi-'ciously abridged by the Rev. Mr. Fawcett.'

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THE SONGS of SELMA. Attempted in English Verse. From the Original of OSSIAN the Son of FINGAL.

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PALÆMON's CREED Reviewed and Examined. Wherein several gross and dangerous Errors, advanced by the Author of the Letters on Theron and Aspasio, are detected and refuted; and the Protestant Doctrine concerning the Covenant of Works and the Covenant of Grace, Conviction of Sin, Regeneration, Faith, Justification, inherent Grace, &c. vindicated from the Cavils and Exceptions of that Author, and shewn to be entirely conformable to the Apostolic Doctrine concerning the several Points afore-mentioned.

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LONDON: Sold by J. WILKIE, at the *Bible*, in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, where Advertisements, and Letters to the Authors, are taken in: And where all Persons who choose to be regularly served with this Paper are desired to apply.

Vol. XI. [65] Nº 792.

The London Chronicle:

OR,

UNIVERSAL EVENING POST.

From TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, to THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1762.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20.

The London Gazette. Nº 10174.

Magdeburg, Jan. 5.

WE hear Prince Henry has moved his quarters from Barnitz to Hoff, near Oschatz; and that every thing continues quiet in Saxony. Gen. Platen marched from Berlin on the 2d, in order, as is said, to join Prince Henry's army; and Gen. Faden remains, with a small corps, at Muchenberg.

Letters from Breslaw, of the 31st of December mention, that the King of Prussia continued there in very good health.

The Duke of Wirtemberg, with the corps under his command, was marching into the duchy of Mecklenburg.

Westminster, Jan. 19. This day his Majesty came to the House of Peers, and being in his royal robes seated on the throne with the usual solemnity, Sir Septimus Robinson, Knt. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a message from his Majesty to the House of Commons, commanding their attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I HAVE so often assured you of my sincere disposition to put an end to the calamities of war, and to restore the publick tranquillity on solid and lasting foundations, that no impartial person, either at home or abroad, can suspect me of unnecessarily kindling a new war in Europe. But it is with concern I acquaint you, that, since your recess, I have found myself indispensably obliged to declare war against Spain. The causes are set forth in my publick declaration on this occasion; and therefore I shall not detain you with a repetition of them. My own conduct since my accession to the throne, as well as that of the late King my royal Grandfather, towards Spain, has been so full of goodwill and friendship, so averse to the laying hold of several just grounds of complaint, which might have been alleged, and so attentive to the advantages of the Catholick King and his family, that it was matter of the greatest surprize to me, to find that engagements had, in this conjuncture, been entered into between that Crown and France; and a treaty made to unite all the branches of the House of Bourbon, in the most ambitious and dangerous designs against the commerce and independency of the rest of Europe, and particularly of my kingdoms.

Whatever colours may be endeavoured to be put upon these injurious proceedings of the Court of Madrid, I have nothing to reproach myself with; and, though I have left nothing untried that could have prevented this rupture, I have thought it necessary to prepare against every event. I therefore rely on the Divine blessing on the justice of my cause; the zealous and powerful assistance of my faithful subjects; and the concurrence of my Allies, who must find themselves involved in the pernicious and extensive projects of my enemies.

I leave these considerations with you, full of the justest confidence, that the honour of my Crown, and the interests of my kingdoms, are safe in your hands.

Whitehall, Jan. 19. The King has granted to Henry Hoare, B. D. the place of one of the Prebends of St. Peter's Westminster, void by the promotion of Dr. Newton to the Bishoprick of Bristol.

This Gazette contains addresses to the King from the county palatine of Lancaster, and the county of Carnarvon: and addresses to the Princess Dowager from Whitehaven, the counties of Linlithgow, and Haddington, and the town of Haddingtown.

BANKRUPTS.

John Jackson, of Broad-Street Buildings, Merchant. To appear Jan. 27, Feb. 2, March 2, at Guildhall.

Wm. Caudell, of Norwich, Woolcomber.—Jan. 25, Feb. 1, March 2, at the Sun in the said city.

A Dividend fixed, February 17.

Bernhard Smith, of Princes-Street, Drury-Lane, Sugar-Baker.

Certificate to be granted, February 9.

Frances Basset and Catherine Hepburn, of St. Paul Covent-Garden, Milliners.

AMERICA.

From the South Carolina Gazette, dated Nov. 4. No country in the world appears capable of producing better hemp than this province of South-Carolina, the much famed Ancona not excepted. I bought, a few days ago, about sixteen hundred pounds weight of hemp from a planter, who, though unskilled in the culture, had raised a ton weight, from two acres and an half of land in one crop, by the labour of one man only; and he declared, any number of men might raise it in the like proportion. I myself have known as much raised from two acres only. Any single fibre of the hemp now mentioned will lift a weight from thirty, forty, to fifty pounds, I mean the fibres of a proper consistence, because they may be split so as to equal the finest silk.

Now, let any man point out if he can, an article that bids fairer to become a staple and of more advantage to Britain or ourselves. Hemp may, in every sense, be called the main-stay of the navy our bulwark; and by its bulk must employ a great number of shipping and hands. The Indian war, which has dispersed the planters in the Back-settlements, and reduced this most valuable branch to almost nothing, seems now happily drawing to a period: The attention of the British Legislature, added to the encouragement already given by this province in the bounty on hemp, would certainly be a home-stroke to a certain northern power, no friend to Britain or her Allies.

REGULUS.

The following advertisement in the South Carolina Gazette of Nov. 18, gives some idea of the progress made in raising indico in that Province.

"As my contract with the gentlemen concerned in my purchasing for their account annually ten thousand pounds sterling value of indico, the produce of this province, expired the 8th day of November instant; and as their agent, Mr. Jacob Dias of London, deceased, has not paid for the indico consigned him on their account, nor my annual allowance, amounting together to sixteen thousand, two hundred and four pounds currency, as by sworn and attested account remitted him, under cover of one of the concerned: I therefore do hereby declare, that I do not think myself obliged to wait their resolutions, whether I am to continue in their employ any farther; but will, during my stay here, mark Carolina Indico, first, second, and third sort, as I did for them, on a reasonable commission, nor do expect to be paid unless the Indico so sorted adds credit to this province, and profit to those who chuse to ship that article, so as to prevent impositions by the purchasers of Carolina Indico in England.

Charles-Town, Nov. 12. 1761. Moses Lindo."

SHIP NEWS.

Plymouth, Jan. 14. Came in the Thetis Cartel, Deddeare, from Bayonne, with 191 English prisoners; and there remained at that port 300 more, 100 of which were officers. The Thetis spoke with the Southampton at sea, all well since the storm.

Most of the ships of war that received damage in the late storm are gone up into Hamoze.

Ships of war in the Sound, viz. Torrington, Launceston, Tweed, Tartar, Surprize, Scorpion, Sapphire.

An ancient man, who remembers the terrible storm, Nov. 20, 1703, when the Eddistone lighthouse was overthrown, says, that since that storm he cannot remember any equal to this of the 12th instant, especially from five to seven in the morning.

ARRIVED,

The following vessels having lost their anchors and cables in the Downs, are put into Ramsgate for shelter, viz. Charming Molly, Smith, and Joseph and Mary, Badcock, from London for Portsmouth; Two Brothers, John, from London for Bristol; George and Benjamin, Clert, from London for Newhaven; Polly, Mollett, from London for Guernsey; Brudenell, Brent, from London for Portsmouth, with stores.

LONDON.

The present threatning conjuncture alarms and perplexes alike the ablest politicians in Italy, who have no conception where the storm will first fall, or how far it may extend. They are far from being easy at Naples, more especially since they find certain foreigners

[Price Twopence Halfpenny.]

retiring; which gives room for a variety of ſpeculations none of the moſt pleaſant. At Rome they are uneaſy about the duchies of Caſtro, Urbino, and Ferrara, held none of them by the beſt of titles, and which, if a new eſtabliſhment is to be made, might gratify ſome young Prince, or be ceded to ſome old one in exchange for other territories that might content him. The Genoeſe begin to tremble for Corſica and Savona. The Neapolitan army is contracting its quarters, which is a ſign it will not be long before it takes the field. And as to the King of Sardinia's forces, they may be put into motion in a very few days.

It is no ſecret that a miſunderſtanding has ariſen at Munich, on account of which the Electoral Prince of Saxony is determined, at all events, to return to Dreſden. This has occaſioned great ſpeculations at Ratiſbon, where thoſe who have the opportunity of being beſt informed aſcribe it to a treaty of ſubſidy lately concluded, or at leaſt ſuppoſed to be concluded, with a certain crowned head, by two Electors, for furniſhing 30,000 men to be at the diſpoſition of that Crown. This affair has been tranſacted with great ſecrecy, and has given umbrage to more than one potentate. The Electoral Prince of Saxony was applied to, in order to gain an explicit and circumſtantial detail of the ſeveral points of this treaty. Theſe, ſome ſay, he demanded, and was refuſed; others, that he took certain meaſures to penetrate the ſecret, which being diſcovered, gave riſe to ſome expoſtulation. However it happened, this is believed to have been the real ſource of the miſunderſtanding, and that there is nothing in thoſe idle tales which were at firſt circulated upon this ſubject.

According to private letters from Stockholm, there are like to be very high debates in the diet, when the new propoſitions from a neighbouring Court come to be laid before them; for there is ſtill a ſtrong party in Sweden againſt the Partizans of Ruſſia. Theſe, who ſtile themſelves patriots, tho' their opponents call them Courtiers, inſiſt, that attention to the intereſts of their mother country, and eſpecially its independency, is of infinitely greater conſequence to the people, than purſuing the uncertain events of war, or the proſpect even of conſiderable acceſſions of dominion, attended with the diſagreeable circumſtance of being indebted for thoſe acquiſitions to foreign aſſiſtance, depending for their ſecurity on the guaranty of that ally, and becoming thereby entirely dependant on their ſyſtem of politics.

A captain of a ſhip that arrived on Monday laſt in a cartel ſhip from Bayonne, ſays, that the Spaniards had not declared war againſt England in that part of their dominions on the 9th inſtant.

Yeſterday morning came the agreeable news that the Swiftſure man of war, commanded by the Hon. Sir Thomas Stanhope, ſuppoſed to have been loſt, was put into Torbay.

The Race Horſe man of war arrived in the Downs, brings letters from Gibraltar as freſh as the 28th of December.

His Majeſty's ſhip Africa and ſome fireſhips have joined Admiral Saunders.

The convoy that ſailed from Torbay the 25th of November, is arrived at Gibraltar.

The Good Intent, Lee, a tranſport that was driven aſhore at Plymouth in the late gale of wind and bulg'd, is ſince entirely loſt, and ſome of the crew drowned.

The Granby, Furlong, a miſſing ſhip, from Jamaica, arrived on Monday at Portſmouth.

The Friendſhip, Pollard, from Newfoundland, is taken and carried into Cadiz.

The Happy Jennet, Lem, from Newfoundland, was taken in lat. 43, about 220 leagues to the weſtward of Cape Finiſterre, by a privateer of 18 guns, and ranſomed for 550l. and is ſince arrived at Liſbon.

The Elizabeth, Baker, from Newfoundland, was taken the 11th of December by a French privateer, and afterwards entirely loſt near Cape St. Vincent. The Captain and part of the crew were ſaved.

The George and Benjamin Tichburn, from London to Newhaven, is bulged at Ramſgate.

The ball at St. James's on Monday night was opened ſoon after nine o'clock, by their Royal Highneſſes the Duke of York and Princeſs Auguſta: the King and Queen withdrew about eleven, and the ball ended at one.

Yeſterday morning the lady of Lord Clive was delivered of a daughter.

On Monday night the wife of Mr. Lawrence, an Upholſterer, without Biſhopſgate, was delivered of three fine boys, who, together with the mother, are all likely to do well; and yeſterday morning they were all baptiſed by the names of Abraham, Iſaac, and Jacob.

The Rev. Mr. George Dean, M. A. formerly of Queen's College, Oxford, is preſented to the rectory of Dewliſh St. Michael, in the county of Southampton, vacant by death.

Yeſterday divine ſervice was perform'd in the choir of Weſtminſter-Abbey, for the firſt time ſince the Coronation.

The Houſe of Peers have appointed, Dr. Squire, Biſhop of St. David's, to preach before them on Saturday the 30th inſt. the martyrdom of King Charles.

A few days ſince died at Paris, of the ſmall pox, Sir Edward Gaſcoyne, Bart. of Parlington, in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire. He is ſucceeded in his title and eſtate by his brother Thomas, a youth about ſeventeen.

Sunday died at Chelſea John Barton, Eſq; formerly an eminent Hamburg merchant.

Saturday died in an advanced age, at South Lambert, Richard Dubart, Eſq; who was one of the Pages of the Back-ſtairs to Queen Anne.

Laſt week died of a dropſy, at his manor-houſe at Burton, in Lancaſhire, James Foley, Eſq.

On Saturday laſt died at Aſhburn in Derbyſhire, Mrs. Longman, relict of Mr. Thomas Longman, late an eminent bookſeller in Pater-noſter Row.

Laſt Friday died, in an advanced age, Sir John Hartop, Bart. at his houſe at the Circus at Bath.

Sunday morning died ſuddenly, at his houſe at Stroud near Rocheſter, Mr. Robert Taylor, Attorney to the Cheſt at Chatham.

A Clerk to Meſſrs. Daniel and Taylor, in Briſtol, has lately abſconded, and ſtands charged with ſeveral forgeries on thoſe Gentlemen, to a great amount.

On Monday night the coach of —— Meynel, at St. James's, was ran away with, occaſioned by a ſquib being thrown between the horſes; and the coachman, and a footman of Capt. Shafto's, were thrown off the box, and the footman's leg catching in the wheel, it was broke in a ſhocking manner. He was directly carried to St. George's Hoſpital, where his leg was cut off yeſterday.

Yeſterday two men riding furiouſly along Hackney road, one of them ran againſt a coach, threw down one of the horſes, and broke the pole; and the man's horſe alſo broke one of his legs.

The following detail will add to the reader's pleaſure, when the impoſture is detected.

Daily Gazetter, Jan. 19.

For theſe two years paſt a great knocking having been heard in the night, at the officiating pariſh clerk's of St. Sepulchre's, in Cock-lane, near Smithfield, to the great terror of the family, and all means uſed to diſcover the meaning of it, four gentlemen ſat up there laſt Friday night, among whom was a clergyman, who aſked various queſtions; to every one of which it anſwers by making ſo many knocks as the perſon deſires.—On his aſking if any one had been murdered, nothing anſwered; but on his aſking if any one had been poiſoned, it knocked 31 times: Various are the conjectures in the neighbourhood, of this ſuppoſed ſpectre, but the cauſe as yet has not been diſcovered.—What is remarkable, the knocking and ſcratching appears no where but under the bed where two children lay, and that in whatever room they are placed it follows them; ſeveral experiments having been tried, even in other houſes where they have been carried. One of the children has lately ſeen it, which appears to be a bright figure of a woman. And a perſon in the neighbourhood, as alſo the clerk, both ſaw it one night, about two years ſince, and were terribly fr'ghted. One of them deſcribes it, that in coming out of the kitchen he ſaw a light upon the ſtairs, and upon looking up ſaw a bright ſhining figure of a woman, with a bright light iſſuing from it, by which he ſaw thro' a window into the charity ſchool, and ſaw the dial in the ſchool. Many other particulars are related; however, two or three clergymen were again to ſit up laſt night.

Public Ledger, Jan. 20.

The following ſurpriſing relation gains, at this time, the particular attention of moſt in the neighbourhood: That, for theſe two years a great knocking and ſcratching had been heard in the night in the firſt floor of the houſe of the Officiating Pariſh Clerk of St. Sepulchre's, in Cock-lane, near Weſt-Smithfield, to the great terror of him and his family. To find out the cauſe he ordered the wainſcot to be taken down, but to no effect; for the knocking and ſcratching was more violently renewed upon a bedſtead whereon two children lay; the eldeſt is about twelve years of age. Theſe children were afterwards removed into the two pair of ſtairs room, where the ſame noiſe followed and was frequently heard all night.

Some time ſince as a publican in the neighbourhood was in the houſe below ſtairs, in the evening, he ſaw a ſhadow much like a woman, who paſſed by him and beckoned him, upon which he was ſo terrified that he ran home and was very ſick; the clerk ſoon after having occaſion to go into another room ſaw the ſame appearance; this happened within an hour.

Upon theſe things being told in the neighbourhood a report was ſpread that the houſe was haunted, which induced many perſons to ſit up all night, particularly laſt Tueſday night, ſeveral gentlemen, and a worthy clergyman attended; the noiſe of ſcratching and knocking was continued in a violent manner.

The clergyman addreſſed himſelf in this manner, If any injury has been done to any perſon that had lived in that houſe, he might be anſwered in the affirmative by one ſingle knock, if on the contrary, by two knocks; which was immediately anſwered by one knock.

He then aſked ſeveral queſtions, all of which were moſt reaſonably anſwered, and the following account is taken from the re-

ſponſes, viz. That ſhe was a woman, her name ——; that ſhe lived with Mr. ——, in a familiar manner; that two years ſince ſhe was taken ill with the ſmall pox, and during her illneſs he poiſoned her; that ſhe was buried at St. John's Clerkenwell, &c.

The former part of this narration ſome of the company knew extremely well, the latter they doubted: however, it was thought neceſſary to inform Mr. —— of the affair, and he attended Monday night; and upon the queſtions being aſked, they were anſwered as uſual.

The above affair being now grown ſerious and engroſſing the general converſation of St. Sepulchre's pariſh, we are credibly informed one of the clergymen, who has entered deeply into this myſterious affair, has made regular minutes of all the interrogatories which have paſſed between the ſpirit and him; and we doubt not but he will ſhortly oblige the Public with the whole detail, to the conviction of the incredulous.

Daily Gazetteer, Jan. 20.

On Monday night four gentlemen again ſat up to examine into the reality of what had been reported concerning the noiſe that had been ſo frequently heard at the Charity-School-maſter's of St. Sepulchre's, in Cock-lane near Weſt Smithfield; when they were entertained as follows: Upon going up ſtairs, they were deſired to make no noiſe, for fear of diſturbing the ſpirit, who had already begun to ſcratch. Upon their ſitting down, a *woman* in company thus addreſſed herſelf to it: Are you come, my dear? Pray tell me what it is o'clock? A ſcratch followed; which implied diſpleaſure. The woman again ſaid, Do, my dear, don't be ill-natured, tell me what is o'clock; on which ten knocks were given. She was then aſked, how much after? one knock was given, ſignifying one quarter. [Here the ſpirit was miſtaken, it being thirty-five minutes after.] A gentleman preſent got up, ſtamped with his foot by the bedſide; on which ſhe (the ſpirit) ſcratched; which they continued for ſome time, ſtamping and ſcratching. At laſt the gentleman ſat down. She beginning to knock was aſked, if ſhe would anſwer any queſtions? One knock, ſignifying yes. When ſhe was aſked if Mr. —— was in the room? one knock was given. Second queſtion, Whether ſhe had been ſeen by any body; one knock. 3. Whether ſhe had been ſeen by Mr. P. and his daughter, and Mr. F.? one knock. 4. If ſhe had been ſeen by them, whether ſhe could not be ſeen by the perſons preſent? two knocks, ſignifying No. If Mr. —— was to be left in the room alone, whether ſhe would appear to him? two knocks. 6. If he went out, would ſhe appear to the perſons preſent? two knocks. 7. If ſhe was the wife of Mr. ——? two knocks. 8. If ſhe died naturally? two knocks. 9. If by poiſon? One knock. 10. If any other perſon but Mr. —— adminiſtered it? two knocks. 11. If it was given in water-gruel, beer, or any other liquor? the knocks were given for beer. A gentleman obſerving ſhe drank no beer, but loved purl, aſked her, whether it was given in beer or purl? knock'd for purl. 12. How long ſhe lived after receiving it? three knocks, ſignifying three hours. 13. Whether one Carrots knew of her being poiſoned? one knock. 14. Whether Mr. —— ſhould be taken up? one knock. [Here a gentleman took up a candle to look under the bed to examine, but ſaw nothing.] 13. Whether Mr. —— ſhould ſpeak to her? no anſwer; the woman in company ſaid ſhe was gone, and that the candle was the cauſe, ſhe not loving light. In leſs than five minutes the ſcratching came again. 14. How many clergymen were preſent? one knock. [Here the ſpirit was again miſtaken, for there were two; but this was cleared up by a gentleman's obſerving, that the ſecond clergyman was a ſtranger to her.] 15. How many perſons were preſent? ſix knocks; right. 16. Whether ſhe would anſwer to Mr. ——? ſcratching hard, angrily; but being again intreated, gave one knock. 17. Mr. —— aſked, if ſhe was *Fanny* ——? one knock. 18. If Mr. J— or Mr. S— was not her apothecary? no anſwer, but ſcratching; but on the queſtion being put, if Mr. J——was her apothecary or not? one knock. 19. Mr. —— aſked, if ſhe could not come to his houſe? two knocks. 20. If ſhe would be pleaſed if Mr. —— was hanged? one knock. 21. Whether Mr. —— buried her, or Mr. T——? two knocks, ſignifying neither. 22. Whether a ſtranger? one knock. 23. Whether Mr. —— ſat on a bed or a chair? knock'd for the chair. 24. Aſked by one of the clergymen, if he could be of any ſervice to her? two knocks; then the other aſked the ſame queſtion, to which one knock was given. 25. Whether he could be of ſervice in convicting Mr. ——? one knock. 26. The other clergyman merrily deſired the following queſtion, which was refuſed to be put, Whether ſhe would appear in a court of judicature? A layman preſent put the following queſtion to her: 27. If you are really a ſpirit, knock at this bed-poſt, ſtriking the ſame with a ſtick? here ſhe ſcratched as angry. 28. Then ſhe was aſked, if ſhe could not ſtrike there? two knocks. 29. If any of that family had injured her, whoſe names were all mentioned? two knocks. 30. Aſked by Mr. —— how long ſhe had been dead? two knocks, meaning two years, which was right. 31. Whether ſhe could hear the company when ſpeaking low, or whiſpering? no anſwer. 32. If Mr. ——, Mr. S——, Mr. M——, Mrs. W——, and the ſtranger were in the room? one knock. 33. If you can diſtinctly ſee and hear all the perſons preſent? one knock. 34. Aſked by the ſtranger, if you really want ſatisfaction, appear now before us, who will procure that ſatisfaction for you; to which a ſcratching was made as being angry. 35. Whether ſhe told Carrots, that ſhe had been poiſoned? to which one knock was given. 36. How long after ſhe had received the poiſon was it before ſhe told Carrots? to which one knock was given, ſignifying one hour. 34. If Carrots knew this? one knock.—N. B. Theſe three laſt queſtions were aſked at another time by ſome other people.—What is remarkable is, that the ſpirit is never heard till the children are in bed. This knocking was heard by the ſuppoſed woman when alive, who declared it betokened her death.

On Monday night ſome thieves broke into the houſe of Robert Stephenſon, in Red-lion-ſtreet, Holborn, and ſtole a lady's and her maid's wearing apparel.

D. L. Miſer, with the Genii.
C. G. King John, with the Coronation.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

Amſterdam, 34 9 a 10	Cadiz, 38 ¾
Ditto at Sight, 34 7½ a 8	Madrid, 39
Rotterdam, 35	Bilboa, 38 ¾
Antwerp, No Price	Leghorn, 50 ½
Hamburgh, 33 2 2½ a 2 Uſ.	Genoua, 49 ½
Paris 1 Day's Date, 30¾	Venice, 51 ⅛ a ¼
Ditto 2 Uſance, 30 ½	Liſbon, 5s. 5d.
Bourdeaux ditto, 30¼	Porto, 5s. 4d.
	Dublin, 8 ⅛

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT at a General Meeting of Subſcribers to the propoſed Navigation from the Humber, near Tetney Haven, to the Town of Louth in the County of Lincoln, and of the Owners of Lands adjacent, held at the Manſion-Houſe, in the ſaid Town of Louth, on Thurſday the 31ſt of December, 1761,

Preſent, The Right Hon. the Earl of Scarborough, Ayſcough Boucherett, Eſq; Samuel Daſhwood, Eſq; Charles Amcotts, Eſq; George Heneage, Eſq; Matthew Liſter, Eſq; Maximilian Cerjat, Eſq; Charles Chaplin, Eſq; for himſelf and John Chaplin, Eſq; William Marſhal, Eſq; for himſelf, Robert Cracroft and Jonathan Fields, Eſqrs. John Harriſon, Eſq; for himſelf and John Pindar, Eſq; Gilbert Caldecot, Eſq; Richard Pilkington, Eſq; for himſelf and Mrs. Biddulph; Chriſtopher Clayton, Eſq; Dymoke Liſter, Eſq; Robert Newton, Eſq; Wharton Emerſon, Eſq; Charles Daſhwood, Eſq; Robert Neve, Eſq; Thomas Maſſingberd, Eſq; James Birch, Eſq; Wm. Floyer, Eſq; John Burton, Eſq; Middlemore Ward, Eſq; Gilbert Pilkington, Eſq; Joſeph Gace, Eſq; for himſelf and Langley Gace, Eſq; Nicholas Wrigglesworth, Eſq; Warden of Louth; John Cracroft, Eſq; Charles Clarke, M. D. Thomas Hardy, M. D. Bentley Pennett, Eſq; for himſelf, William Welby and Thomas Beaumont, Eſqrs. Mr. Jolland for himſelf and John Maddiſon, Eſq; Mr. Maſlin for Endimion Porter, Eſq; Mr. Bradley for Cornwall Tathwell, M. D. Mr. Maſon for the Hon. Lady Pawlett; Mr. Lee for himſelf and Mr. Johnſon; Capt. Weſt; Mr. Loft for himſelf, Father and John Puſſiere, Eſq; Mr. Nicholas Shaw for himſelf and the Rev. Dr. Saunders; Mr. John Ludlam, Mr. Willerton, Mr. Peaty, the Rev. Mr. Wadeſon, the Rev. Mr. L'Oſte, the Rev. Mr. Sugar, the Rev. Mr. Scarle, Mr. Thorey Chapman, Mr. Robert Chapman, Mr. Thorpe for Jervis Scrope, Eſq; Mr. John Elye, Mr. Anthony Bennett, Mr. Edward Bennett, Mr. Bewley, Mr. Chriſtopher Birch, Mr. Gwillim, Mr. Inett, Mr. Alexander Gunniſs, Mr. Friſkney Gunniſs, Mr. Thorold, Mr. Wharfe, Mr. Holland, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Green, Mr. Hewſon, Mr. Graham, Mr. Burman, and Mr. Blinkhorn.

The Schemes and Reports of Mr. John Grundy, of Spalding, Engineer, and the Report of Mr. John Smeaton, another Engineer, relative to that Undertaking, were read, and the Heads of a Bill intended to be brought into Parliament for carrying the ſaid Schemes into Execution, were then alſo read, explained, and in general approved of by the Parties then preſent: But as ſeveral Proprietors of Lands, intereſted therein, were abſent, and the Subſcribers being deſirous of giving all Parties concerned, or having any Connections therewith, full Satisfaction as to the Utility of the Work:

It was ordered, That the ſaid Minutes or Heads of Clauſes then read and agreed upon, ſhould be forthwith printed and diſtributed to the ſeveral Proprietors, and others intereſted therein, as ſoon as conveniently may be.

It was alſo further ordered, That another General Meeting be held at the Manſion Houſe in Louth aforeſaid, on the 22d Day of July next, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid: And all Perſons who have any Thing to propoſe, are deſired to attend by themſelves, or Agents, and deliver in ſuch Propoſals in Writing.

KNIGHT, SECRETARY.

PECTORAL LOZENGES of TOLU;

WHICH contain in a ſmall Compaſs the ſoftening and healing Virtues of the celebrated BALSAM of TOLU; and are by far the pleaſanteſt and moſt effectual Remedy of the Kind, in all tickling Coughs, Catarrhs, ſore Throats, Hoarſeneſſes, and Defluctions on the Lungs; ſheathing the Acrimony of the Humours, healing the Rawneſs and Soreneſs of the Breaſt, and promoting Expectoration. They likewiſe give great Relief in incipient Conſumptions, and ſpitting of Blood; are not cloying to the Stomach, but rather create an Appetite.

Sold only by J. Newbery in St. Paul's Church-yard; M. Bailey, at the Civet Cat, the Bottom of the Hay-Market; W. Roberts, at the Civet Cat, next Janeway's Coffee-houſe near the Royal-Exchange; and M. Coppa, at the Italian Warehouſe in the Grove, Bath. Price One Shilling the Box.

To the Author of the London Chronicle.

SIR,

THOUGH a layman, I have taken pen in hand to obviate the inconveniencies the clergy may be put to, from the letter signed *Senex*, in your paper (No. 787.) the reference therein seeming to me to put as bad a sense in one respect on the same words, as the cavillers at the liturgy of our church have perverted them to in another. At the Savoy conference it was proposed and agreed to change the word Worship for Honour: And Mr Wheatley says, That how it afterwards happened that this change was not made, he does not know. If this change therefore had been made, I apprehend no exception could have been taken to saying, 'With my body I thee honour;' And if to worship signifies to honour, why should we scruple to say, 'With my body I thee worship, as our Liturgy directs?' And that it does so signify, Johnson in his Dictionary assures us. This might suffice, as 'tis, I think, an inviolable rule, where a word will bear two meanings, to give that which is the best; and why then should it be conceived in this case, that we are required to adore her, whom it is only intended we should honour, and whom the vain part of our sex are apt to think they do honour in the highest degree, when they vouchsafe to enter into the nuptial bond with her.

But as Mr. Falkner, in his *Libertas Ecclesiastica*, explains this matter in a fuller manner than any writer I have seen on the subject, I have added an extract from the last section of that work. After a very explicit account of the use of the ring, he says, Hence a good account may be given of these words, used with the ring, "With my body I thee worship; which not only includeth the husband's honouring his wife, but also declareth that he taketh his wife with her issue by him, into participation of that degree of civil worship, dignity, or freedom, which himself hath: And as this suiteth well the nature of their union, in being one flesh, so it agreeth with the usage of the common law in England †, wherein (otherwise than in the civil law) both the freedom and honour of the whole family dependeth on the husband:—And more especially, these words design to express the man's receiving this woman to be his wife, in the honourable estate of matrimony; so as she should enjoy that degree of civil worship, and other matrimonial privileges (as authority of guiding the house, and commanding the family, and a right of her issue being heirs) whereby the honourable condition of a wife or *mater familias*, was distinguished from a concubine, taken in the best sense, from one under a matrimonial contract (and therefore sometimes called a wife) but without a right to these privileges.

"As to the word (Worship) it is here evidently taken for an expression of civil honour, respect, and eminency, which was a more usual acceptation of that phrase in the last age, than now it is; as may appear from these words of Mr. Tyndall, against Sir Tho. More: 'Concerning worshipping or honouring, which two terms (says he) are both one; the words which the scripture doth use in the worshipping or honouring of God are these, to love God, cleave to him, &c, all which words (saith he) we use also in the worshipping of man; howbeit diversely, and the difference thereof doth all the scripture teach.' Nor is the word Worship in its common use so peculiarly referred to divine worship; but that besides the ordinary title of Worship in a civil sense given to men, we also read in the last translation of our Bibles, such phrases as these, 1 Chron. XXIX. 30. 'they worshipped God' and the 'King,' i. e. gave due honour, reverence, and obeisance both to God and the King. Luke XIV. 10. 'then shalt thou have worship in the presence of them that sit at meat with thee.' Rev. III. 9. 'I will make them come and worship before thy feet:' and in the more antient versions, there occurs a much more frequent use of such phrases; and therefore these words, 'with my body I thee worship,' are allowable in the phrase, and are very significant, comprehensive, and of great moment, in their sense, design, and intent.

Thus, Sir, does this learned Divine shew what it is we so solemnly promise the partners of our beds, when we enter into the conjugal State; no adoration is intended, nothing more meant than is expreſt in the well known maxim, *Uxor fulget radiis mariti*, a claim given by our church to wives by the promise of their husbands, made at the altar in the name of the three Persons in the Blessed Trinity.

If in what I have said, I shall have contributed to prevent a like instance with that in the letter which occasioned this, your publishing this will answer the end of your humble servant and constant reader.

A LAYMAN.

* In my Bible of the same translation 'tis the Lord and the King.

† Coke's Reports, 5 Part, Cawdrey's Case.

To be Sold to the highest Bidder, at the White Hart Inn *in* Boston *in the County of* Lincoln, *on* Friday *the 5th Day of* February *next, between the Hours of Three and Five o'Clock in the Afternoon,*

A Farm at Wrangle near Boston aforesaid: Consisting of a good Brick Messuage, with convenient Outhouses thereto belonging, and in good Repair; together with Sixty-three Acres of Pasture Land by Estimation, and Thirty-eight Acres of Marsh, as the same are now in the Tenure of Francis Goodrick, under a Lease for twenty one Years (sixteen of which are unexpired at Lady-day next) at the yearly Rent of fifty-eight Pounds, but capable of great Improvement upon the Determination of the said Lease. The greatest Part of the Pasture Land is very rich and sweet, and the whole Premises are extremely well fenced and watered.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale enquire of Mr. Robert Bankes, Attorney at Law, at Sleaford in the said County; or of Mr. William Kirkby, Attorney at Law, in Hatton-Garden, London

This Day was published,
Price Four Shillings in Boards,

THE Character of King DAVID vindicated: Or, A Review of the History of the Man after God's own Heart: In which the Falsehoods and Misrepresentations of the Historian are exposed and corrected.

By SAMUEL CHANDLER, D. D. F. R. & A. SS.

Printed by S. Chandler, for J. Noon in Little Britain; A. Millar in the Strand; C. Henderson at the Royal-Exchange; and J. Coote in Pater-noster-row.

THERE is just laid in a large and fresh Sortment of Irish Cloths of the best Fabric of all Prices from 1s. to 8s. a Yard, at FORSTER's Linen Warehouse at Charing Cross.

Likewise great Choice of Sheeting of all Sorts from 10d. to 4s. a Yard; yard and half wide Diaper Table Cloths 2s. a Piece; two yard wide ditto 4s. 6d. fine ditto, 7s. and fine Sets of Table Linen very cheap; Diaper Cloutings from 11s. to 30s. a Piece; three-quarter-wide Diaper, 9d. a Yard; white and strong Hockabac Towels with Borders 11d. a Piece; fine Diaper for Napkins from 1s. to 2s. 6d. a Yard.

Some Account of the late Right Rev. Dr. Thomas Sherlock, who died July 18, 1761, aged 84.

Extracted from his Funeral Sermon by Dr. Nicolls, Master of the Temple.

HE was the son of a most eminent Father, who was no less distinguished in the last age, than the son has been in this. . . And what is very remarkable, this place has enjoyed the benefit of their instruction for more than seventy years. . . . Here give me leave to observe a similitude of circumstances between his son and him. It pleased God to prolong the son's days even beyond those of his father, to preserve to him his great understanding, and to give him leisure to review his incomparable *Discourses*, and to make them fit for the reception which the world has given them. He too has had his controversy, and that carried on with warmth and spirit; but without any injury to his temper, or any interruption to his thoughts and mind. His father lived in more difficult times, had much to struggle with, and perhaps had more of labour in his composition. The son was more bright and brilliant, and carried a greater compass of thought and genius along with him. The one wrote with great care and circumspection, as having many adversaries to contend with; the other with greater ease and freedom, as rising superior to all opposition. . . . Indeed, the son had much the advantage of his father, in respect to the time and other circumstances of his life; not to say, what I believe must be owned by all, that his natural abilities and talents were much greater. . . . . He was made Master of the Temple very young, upon the resignation of his father; and was obliged to apply himself closely to business, and take infinite pains to qualify himself for that honourable employment: which he effectually did in the course of a a few years, and became one of the most celebrated preachers of that time.

In this station he continued many years, preaching constantly, *rightly dividing the word of God*, and promoting the salvation of souls. For his *preaching was with power*; not only in the weight of his words and argument, but in the force and energy with which it was delivered. For though his voice was not melodious, but accompanied rather with a thickness of speech, yet were his words uttered with so much propriety, and with such strength and vehemence, that he never failed to take possession of his whole audience, and secure their attention. This powerful delivery of words so weighty and important, as his always were, made a strong impression upon the minds of his hearers, and was not soon forgot. And I doubt not but many of you still remember the excellent instruction you have heard from him, to your great comfort.

About this time also it was, that he published his much-admired discourses upon the *Use and Intent of Prophecy*, which did so much service to the cause of christianity, then openly attacked by some daring unbelievers.

Upon the accession of his late Majesty to the throne, he was soon distinguished; and, with another truly eminent divine [Bishop Hare] advanced to the bench: where he sat with great lustre for many years; in matters of difficulty and nice discernment serving his King and Country, and the church over which he presided, with uncommon zeal and prudence. Indeed such was his discretion and great judgment, that all ranks of persons were desirous of knowing his opinion in every case: and by his quick and solid judgment of things he has been able to do great good to many indivi-

duals, and very signal services to his country....

All this time, while he was thus taken up in the business of the station to which he was advanced, he yet continued to preach to his congregation during term; and in the vacation constantly went down to visit and to reside in his diocese: where he spent his time in the most exemplary manner; in a decent hospitality; in repairing his churches and houses, wherever he went; in conversing with his clergy, and in giving them and their people proper directions, as the circumstances of things required.

And thus did this great man lay himself out for the public good; always busy, always employed, so long as God gave him health and strength to go through those various and important offices of life, which were committed to his care.

But now, though his mind and understanding remained in full vigor, infirmities of body began to creep very fast upon him. And then it was that he declined, when offered him, the highest honours of this church, because he was sensible, through the infirmities he felt, he should never be able to give that personal attendance, which that great office requires. And this also induced him afterwards to accept the charge of this diocese wherein we live, because his business would be at home and about him, and would require no long journies, for which he found himself very unfit. And certain it is, that for the first three or four years he applied himself closely to business, and made one general visitation of his diocese in person: nay he extended his care to the parts abroad, and began a correspondence there, which would have been very useful to the church, if his health had permitted him to carry it on: but about that time it pleased God to visit him with a very dangerous illness, from which indeed he recovered, but with almost the total loss of the use of his limbs: and soon after his speech failing him, he was constrained to give over the exercise of his function and office, and was even deprived of the advantages of a free conversation.

But though he was thus obliged to provide for the ministerial office, yet he still took care himself of the dispatch of business. For the mind was yet vigorous and strong in this weak body, and partook of none of its infirmities. He never parted with the administration of things out of his own hands, but required an exact account of every thing that was transacted. And where the business was of importance and consequence enough, he would dictate letters, and give directions about it himself. Under all his infirmities, his soul broke through like the sun from a cloud, and was visible to every eye. There was a dignity in his aspect and countenance to the very last. His reason sat enthroned within him, and no one could approach him without having his mind filled with that respect and veneration that was due to so great a character.

His learning was very extensive: God had given him a great and an understanding mind, a quick comprehension, and a solid judgment. These advantages of nature he improved by much industry and application; and in the early part of his life had read and digested well the antient authors both Greek and Latin, the philosophers, poets, and orators; from whence he acquired that correct and elegant stile, which appears in all his compositions. His knowledge in divinity was obtained from the study of the most rational writers of the church, both antient and modern: And he was particularly fond of comparing Scripture with Scripture, and especially of illustrating the epistles and writings of the Apostles, which he thought wanted to be more studied, and of which we have some specimen in his own Discourses. His skill in the civil and canon law was very considerable; to which he had added such a knowledge of the common law of England as few clergymen attain to. This it was that gave him that influence in all causes where the church was concerned, as knowing precisely what it had to claim from its constitutions and canons, and what from the common law of the land.

His piety was constant and exemplary, and breathed the true spirit of the Gospel. His zeal was warm and fervent in explaining the great doctrines and duties of christianity, and in maintaining and establishing it upon the most solid and sure foundations.

His munificence and charity was large and diffusive; not confined to particulars, but extended in general to all that could make out any just claim to it.

The instances of his public charities, both in his life-time and at his death, are great and like himself. He hath given large sums of money to the Corporation of Clergymen's Sons, to several of the Hospitals, and to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. And at the instance of the said Society, he consented to print at his own charge an impression of two thousand sets of his valuable *Discourses* at a very considerable expence. And they have been actually sent to all the islands and colonies of America: And by the care of the governors and clergy, it is hoped by this time, that they are all properly distributed among the people of those respective colonies, to their great improvement in the knowledge of rational and practical christianity. And to mention one instance more of his great charity and care for the education of youth, he has given to Catharine-hall in Cambridge, the place of his education, his valuable library of books, and, in his life-time and at his death, donations for the founding a librarian's place, and a scholarship, to the amount of several thousand pounds.

Beside these, and many other public instances of his charity and munificence which might be mentioned, the private flow of his bounty to many individuals was constant and regular; and upon all just occasions he was ever ready to stretch forth his hand towards the needy and afflicted: Of which no one can bear testimony better than myself whom he often employed as the distributor of it.

He was indeed a person of great candor and humanity, had a tender feeling of distress, and was easily touched with the misfortunes of others. No man was ever more happy in domestic life, and no one could shew greater gentleness, good-nature, and affection to all around him. To his servants he was a kind and tender master; he knew how to reward fidelity and diligence; especially in those who had been long in his service. They were careful over him, and he remembered their care, by leaving a large sum among them who had been nearest about him during his illness.

For the GOUT and RHEUMATISM:
ELIXIR OF BARDANA.
A New Medicine prepared by the Directions of Dr. HILL, is sold by Mr. Baldwin, Bookseller, in Pater-noster-row; and Mr. Jackson, in St. James's Street, at 3s. a bottle, with printed Directions.
The Author is known, and the Afflicted may take it without Fear. It may be taken equally in the Intervals and during the Fits. Its Operation is by insensible Perspiration, and chiefly by Urine.

To be SOLD,
At *Woodlands* in *Dorsetshire*,
A Lot of fine large Oak Timber, fit for building Men of War of any Rates.
For further Particulars enquire of Mr. Richard Tory of Winborn.
N. B. Woodlands is near Pool, a Sea-port Town.

To be Let and entered on immediately, in Portugal-Row, *the South Side of* Lincoln's Inn Fields,
A House ready furnished, four Rooms on a Floor, and two Stair-cases, with the Appurtenances; together with Stabling for eight Horses, and a Coach-house for two Carriages.
For further Particulars enquire of Mr. Bigge, at his Chambers in Lincoln's Inn New Square.

To be SOLD altogether,
No. I. A Fine brown Mare, rising twelve Years old, got by Locust, never trained, and now in Foal to Match'em.
No. II. A remarkable fine strong Bay Colt, foaled in March last out of No. I. and got by Match'em.
No. III. A very beautiful strong Bay Mare, rising six Years old, never trained, got by Regulus out of No. I. and now in Foal to Cadormus.
No. IV. A fine Bay Colt, foaled in May last out of No. III. and got by Sir William Middleton's Snip, Son of Snip, Son of Childers.
No. V. An exceeding beautiful and strong Bay Filley, rising three Years old, just backed and mouthed, got by Regulus out of No. I.
Enquire at Fenham near Newcastle upon Tyne.
N. B. No. II. and V. are Sisters to Alipes.
No. I. was got by Locust, her Dam by the Wyvil Scarborough Colt, Son of Tifter, Son of the Tholouse Barb, her Grand Dam by Hackwood, Son of the Darley Arabian.
Locust was got by Old Crab, his Dam by Fox, his Grand Dam by Flying Childers, his Great Grand Dam by Makeless out of a full Sister to the famous Honeycomb Punch, Son of the Tafet Barb.

Saturday the 30th Instant will be published,
Number I. Price 6d. (Containing a large Sheet Map of England, a Representation of the noble Behaviour of the British King Caractacus in Chains, before the Emperor Claudius (designed by Hayman, and engraved by Grignion) a Head of Richard II. engraved by Ravenet; the Title, Dedication, and three whole Sheets of the History, stitched in blue Paper, to be continued Weekly, till the whole is finished) a New Edition of
THE Complete History of ENGLAND, from the Descent of JULIUS CÆSAR, to the Treaty of Aix la-Chapelle, 1748.
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Dedicated to the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, Esq.
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Printed for R. Baldwin in Pater-noster-row; and sold by all other Booksellers; also by the News-Carriers, by whom the Numbers will be delivered at Subscribers Houses at Sixpence each.

Thurſday, Jan. 21.

Glouceſter, January 16.

ON Thurſday laſt one of Owner Hill's trows, laden with goods for this city from Briſtol, was caſt away upon a rock at the mouth of this river. It is ſaid this accident was occaſioned by the wind's falling ſhort, by which means the veſſel would not anſwer her helm, and was driven by the rapidity of the tide againſt the rock, where ſhe was immediately daſhed to pieces. The loſs is very conſiderable. We are told that nothing has been ſaved but ſome wool, wine, and oil, which floated.

Saliſbury, Jan. 16. Monday died in an advanced age, Daniel Pearce, for ſeveral years Second Serjeant at Mace to the Mayor of this city. The demerit of this man, known by the name of *Dowdy*, conſiſted in aſſuming the tatter'd garment, decorations of ſtraw, rattling chains, viſage ſtained with blood, and deportment of the moſt deſperate lunatic; in which he was aſſiſted by a frightful tone of voice and articulation, which he could modulate, for the paſtime of thoſe who put him on this barbarous ſport, to increaſe or decreaſe, at pleaſure, the terror of its object. He had a peculiar genius for this part, ſo as to fill the boldeſt with real fear, and hunt them to and fro, through windows, up chimneys, and even over the tops of houſes, to eſcape the fury of a ſuppoſed raving, miſchievous Bedlamite, intent on their deſtruction. A juſt idea of him will be beſt framed from the lively colouring of the late ingenious Mr. Fielding, who introduces him by way of *ſimile* (in the hiſtory of *Tom Jones*, vol. ii. chap. 9.) to impreſs his readers with a notion of the ſurprize of Sophia, the heroine of that piece, under a particular circumſtance there related, viz. 'As when two 'gentlemen, ſtrangers, are cracking a bottle 'together, at ſome inn or tavern at Saliſbury, 'if the great Dowdy, who acts the part of a 'madman, as well as ſome of his ſetters-on 'do that of a fool, ſhould rattle his chains, 'and dreadfully hum forth the grumbling 'catch along the gallery, the frighted 'ſtrangers ſtand aghaſt, ſcared at the horrid 'ſound! They ſeek ſome place of ſhelter 'from the approaching danger! and, if 'the well-barred windows did admit their 'exit, would venture their necks to eſcape 'the threatening fury now coming upon 'them——So trembled poor Sophia! &c.' ——Mr. Pearce (except in the exerciſe of this piece of falſe humour) was a pacifick and civil man; and, it is ſaid, has ſometimes, after he had thrown off his diſguiſe, and the perſon attacked has been made ſenſible of the cruel joke put upon him, officiouſly tendered his ſervice, and gone about with him in pretended ſearch after the madman, in order to correct his inſolence, or bring him to juſtice.

Tiſbury, near Hindon, Wilts, Jan. 16. The dreadful ſtorm of wind, thunder, and lightning, laſt Tueſday morning, unfortunately beat down the fine ſtately ſpire of our church, which was 60 feet high from the tower, and entirely demoliſhed the north part of the chancel, and did very conſiderable damage to other parts of the church; ſo that that well built and much admired fabrick, now affords a moſt melancholy and affecting ſcene of ruin and deſolation: The loſs that will be ſuſtained by the inhabitants of the pariſh by this accident, will, upon the moſt moderate calculation, amount to upwards of 400l. without rebuilding the ſpire. It is remarkable, that this is the third time of its being beat down within theſe 120 years by thunder and lightning.

SHIP NEWS.

Penzance, Jan. 16. Arrived the Anné, Saunders, from Belleiſle. Sailed the Good Hope, Smith; Lion, Headley; Deſtant Vaſigheit, Pelkman; William and Mary, Slof; Chriſtiana, Fief; all with pilchards, tin, and leather, for the Straits; Wilmington, Martin, and Anne, Richards, for Wales.

Falmouth, Jan. 16. Wind W. Sailed the Hopewell, Kingſton, for Briſtol, and Fly, Amos, for Chicheſter, both in ballaſt.

Plymouth, Jan. 17. Arrived a Dutch ſnow, name unknown, from Seville for Rotterdam.

Cowes, Jan. 18. Wind W. Yeſterday came in the Granby, Furlong, from Jamaica.

Deal, Jan. 19. Wind S.S.W. Came down yeſterday, and remain with the ſhips as before, the Hertford, Looney, for Jamaica; Rotham, Brooks, for Arundel; Hercules, Ferry, for Plymouth.

ARRIVED,

Barnard, Wade, from Quebeck, at South Carolina.

Nancy, Mitchell, and Squeares, Mitchell, from London, at Gibraltar.

LONDON.

The laſt letters from Paris inſinuate, that very extraordinary methods are on the point of being taken to raiſe the vaſt ſums that will be requiſite for the next campaign, which it is determined ſhall be deciſive. The propoſitions made by the ſeveral great cities, corporations, and ports in the kingdom, for building men of war of different ſizes for the King's ſervice, will be converted into that kind of tax which was in England called ſhip-money; that is, the Crown will receive the value of the ſhip in ready money; and other reſpectable bodies, cities, and towns, will be taxed in the like proportion. A ſtop, it is ſaid, will be put to the proceedings againſt the Jeſuits; but the prohibition of receiving ſcholars, or novices, will be in force; and the Order being ſuffered to wear out with its preſent members, all their colleges, lands, and effects, which will be ſpeedily regiſtered, are to eſcheat to the Crown. The proceeding againſt the officers civil and military who ſerved in Canada, is carried on with great vigour, and, it is believed, is intended by way of introduction to a *Chambre Ardent*, in which a ſtrict inquiſition will be made into the conduct of all who have intermeddled with publick money for twenty years paſt.—Some ſay, theſe are malicious ſtories, invented by thoſe who treat the junction of France with Spain as a ſoleciſm greater than that with the Empreſs, as it will oblige us to undertake a war in Italy, which, they ſay, will compleat the ruin brought upon us in Germany.

We hear that ſix more men of war, and two bombs, are going to join Adm. Saunders.

We hear orders are ſent to all our ſea ports to ſtop ſuſpicious perſons, and to detain them unleſs they can produce ſufficient paſſports, or give a good account of themſelves.

The report of 50,000 Moors going againſt Spain, is ſomething romantic; but it is not at all improbable that the Moors may avail themſelves of the preſent opportunity, and lay ſiege to Oran and ſuch other ports as the Spaniards are in poſſeſſion of on the African coaſt.

The animoſity of the Portugueze againſt the Spaniards is ſuch, that ſeveral of the former have entered on board our private ſhips of war, ſince the late declaration of war.

The Brigantine Poſt, Capt. Henry Colton, from Quebeck to London, is taken and carried into Morlaix.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Houſe of Peers waited on his Majeſty at his Palace at St. James's, with their addreſs of thanks for his moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne.

The Biſhops now talked of to ſucceed to the See of London, are Dr. Oſbaldiſton of Carliſle, Dr. Terrick of Peterborough, and Dr. Squire of St. David's.—Doctor Montague, Chaplain to King James the Firſt, waiting upon his Majeſty, when he was walking in St. James's Park; the King told the Doctor, "That he was more troubled how to diſpoſe of the Biſhoprick of London (being then void) than he was of any thing in his life; for there are many that make for it with ſo ſtrong an intereſt, that I know not, ſaid the King, to whom to give it." The Doctor told his Majeſty, "That if he had Faith, he might eaſily diſpoſe of it." Do you take me for an Infidel," ſaid the King? "No, pleaſe your Majeſty, ſaid the Doctor; but, I ſay, if your Majeſty had Faith, you might remove this Mountain (clapping his hand upon his prominent belly) into the See." The King was ſo well pleaſed with the pun, that he gave him the Biſhoprick.

Tueſday died at Roehampton in Surry, Mrs. Page, relict of Robert Page, Eſq; a Turky merchant.

Tueſday died of a fever, at his houſe in Redlion ſtreet, Clerkenwell, Mr. George Talmaſh, Attorney.

Among the ſhips that compoſe the fleet now waiting for a fair wind to convoy them to Jamaica, is one laden with a company of itinerant actors, and their whole cargo of ſtage properties, under the joint direction of two recruiting managers, viz. Meſſrs. Woodham and Gifford.

From Lymington in Hants, we are informed, that the ſalt-works ſuffered much by the tempeſtuous weather that happened on Monday and Tueſday ſe'nnight; and at Chriſt Church, the tide was higher than has been known for thirty-ſix years paſt; it flowed into the town, and ran through many of the houſes.

Tueſday morning, about three o'clock, a Hackney coach, by the careleſſneſs of the driver, was overturned in the deep ditch near the Windmill in St. George's Fields; both the horſes were killed, and the coach broke in pieces, but the coachman eſcaped with little hurt.

Sunday morning laſt an infant, about two months old, was found murdered, with a cord round its neck, in a ditch near the Halfpenny-hatch, in the pariſh of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondſey.

Late on Tueſday night laſt, Eſſex Merrick Lilly, alias Edward Somerſet Howard, was brought to town from Baſingſtoke in Hampſhire, where he was apprehended and committed to New Priſon, Clerkenwell, by Sir John Fielding, charged with ſeveral forgeries and publications of the ſame, as well in Middleſex as in Liverpoole, Briſtol, Bath, and other places, to a very conſiderable amount.

And yeſterday Richard Smith and Samuel Izacks, were committed to different priſons by the ſaid magiſtrate, charged with breaking into an uninhabited houſe at Hammerſmith, and ſtealing a quantity of lead, braſs locks, hangings, and other goods.—The ſaid Smith and Izacks have been for ſome time well known to moſt of the farmers, uſing the ſe-

veral roads near London, by the name of Horse-takers; that is to say, taking horses from their teams drawn contrary to the several Statutes relative to the turnpike roads.

Daily Gazetteer, Jan. 21.

Further account concerning the Ghost in Cock-Lane, near West-Smithfield.

The clergy as well as laity, who are endeavouring to satisfy themselves concerning the reality or deception of this strange story, seem at present to be much divided in their sentiments. Some regarding it as a palpable imposition, which a very short time and attention must infallibly expose; whilst others put a graver face upon the matter, and are much inclined to give credit to it.

The story is concisely related thus, viz. the daughter of Mr. ———, officiating clerk of St. Sepulchre's, lay with the deceased in the absence of the husband, who was in the country at a wedding about two years since, when the knocking was first heard, to the great terror of this child; she frequently crying out that she might not be taken away, &c. Soon after, this woman died, whose apparition is now supposed to appear to this same child, and in answer to the question put to her on Tuesday night, what was the occasion of the first knocking, &c. before she died? answered, that it was the spirit of her sister, the first wife of Mr. ———, who was husband to them both.

On Tuesday night the clergyman, who every night gives his attendance in this affair, accompanied by two others who were not there the night before, and about twenty other persons, among whom were two negroes, filled the room where the child lay. They first thoroughly examined the bed, bedcloaths, &c. and being satisfied that there was no visible appearance of a deceit, the child, with its sister, was put into the bed, which was found to shake extremely by the gentleman who had placed himself at the foot of it.

Among others, the following questions were, during this visitation, asked. Whether she could visibly appear to any one? yes.—Whether she would do so? yes.—Whether she could go out of that house? yes.—Whether she would follow the child every where? yes.—Whether she was pleased in being asked questions? yes.—Whether it eased her mind? yes.—[Here a mysterious noise, compared to the fluttering of wings round the room was heard.]—How long before her death had she told Carrots (her servant) that she was poisoned? one hour.—[Here Carrots, who was admitted to be one of the company on Tuesday night, asserted that the deceased had not so told her, she being at that time speechless.]—How long did Carrots live with her? three or four days.—[Here Carrots attested the truth of this.]—Whether if the accused should be taken up he would confess? yes.—Whether she should be at ease in her mind if the accused was hanged? yes.—How long it would be before he would be executed? three years.—How many clergymen are in the room? three.—How many negroes? two.—Whether she could distinguish the person of any one in the room? yes.—Whether the colour of a watch held up by one of the clergy was white, yellow, blue, or black? answered black. [The watch was in a black shaggreen case.]

At what time she would depart in the morning? at four o'clock.—[Accordingly, at this hour the noise removed to the Wheatsheaf, a public-house, at the distance of a few doors, in the bed chamber of my landlord and landlady, to the great affright and terror of them both.

The above are all the particulars we have yet been favoured with of this night's transaction. The reader may expect to be enlightened from time to time to the utmost of our power, in this intricate and dark affair.

Yesterday the child, by way of further experiment, was removed to another house at some distance; and last night was again attended by a large company, among whom were the accused person, and five clergymen of great reputation: to whose very indefatigable care, and acknowledged sagacity, we doubt not of being able very speedily to unravel this tremendous story, the bugbear of the credulous, and the terror of children.

D. L. (Before the King and Queen) The Way to keep him, with the Genii.
C. G. Henry the Fourth, with the Coronation.

This Day was published,
Beautifully printed in One Volume Quarto,
Price Ten Shillings and Sixpence sewed,
(To which is prefixed, A Dissertation concerning the Antiquity, &c. of the Poems)
The SECOND EDITION, of
FINGAL, an antient Epic Poem.
In SIX BOOKS.
Together with several other POEMS.
Composed by OSSIAN the Son of FINGAL,
And translated from the Galic or Erse Language,
By Mr. MACPHERSON.
Fortia facta patrum. VIRGIL.
Printed for T. Becket and P. A. De Hondt, at Tully's Head, near Surry-Street in the Strand.
*** There are a few printed on superfine Royal Paper.

By the KING's Authority.
This Day was published, Price 6d.
(Illustrated with a finely engraved Head of Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham and Lord High Admiral of England, who in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth defeated and dispersed the mighty Spanish Armada; a Tree of Iron, or of Mars, being a very curious and beautiful Species of Chemical Vegetation; a Copper-plate representing the six principal Species of Spiders; and a new Song set to Music)
THE SUPPLEMENT to the Twenty-ninth Volume of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE of Knowledge and Pleasure.
Number CCIV. Volume XXIX.
Printed for J. Hinton, at the King's-Arms, in New-gate-Street, London; and sold by all Booksellers.
Where also may be had, The Twenty-nine Volumes neatly Bound and Lettered, Price 6l. 10s. 6d. or Half Bound 5l. 16s. or any single Number from the Beginning, at 6d. each.
Number CCV. will be published the First of February.

Next Saturday will be published, Price 1s. 6d.
Number V. of
THE LAWYER's MAGAZINE;
Or, Attorney's and Solicitor's Universal Library. For Hilary Term, 1762. 2 Geo. III.
In this Number is begun a complete Body of the Laws of England; containing the several Causes for which an action may be brought by those Laws, and for which a Person may or may not be held to bail or arrested. The Life of King Edward the Confessor, with an Extract from his Laws, being the English Laws before the Conquest. The Trial of John Perrott, a Bankrupt, who was capitally convicted, and executed for concealing above Twenty Pounds of his Effects, with legal Observations thereon. A Review of the following Law-Books, viz. The Prerogative of a Queen Consort of England; New Abridgment of the Law; Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown; Practice of a Justice of Peace; History of our Customs, Aids, &c. Part IV. The Brewers, Inn-keepers, and Publican's guide. The Commentaries of Edmund Plowden. Extracts from the Public Acts of Parliament passed in the First Session of the 12th Parliament of Great Britain.
No. VI. will be published on the First Day of Easter Term, viz. the 28th Day of April.
Printed for W. Owen, near Temple-Bar in Fleet-Street; and sold by all other Booksellers in Town and Country.

To be Let, and entered upon immediately, near *Shefford* in *Bedfordshire*, on a Turnpike Road, forty-one measured Miles from *London*,
A Pleasant new built Brick House, neatly fitted up, with convenient Out-Offices, Gardens, and a Malting-Office and Dove-house adjoining. Together with, or without, six Acres of inclosed, and also several Pasture Ground, adjoining. The Whole in good repair, and exempt from Parish Taxes, &c.
Enquire of Mr. Rolfe, at Great Hardwick, near Shefford; or Mr. Beanmont, at Ampthill in Bedfordshire.

This Day was published,
The TWENTY-SECOND EDITION, of
A COMPANION for the FESTIVALS and FASTS of the CHURCH of ENGLAND: With COLLECTS and PRAYERS for each Solemnity.
By ROBERT NELSON, Esq;
Printed for T. Osborne, C. Hitch and L. Hawes, H. Woodfall, B. Dod, J. Beecroft, J. Fuller, J. Hinton, J. Rivington, R. Baldwin, W. Owen, W. Johnston, P. Stevens, J. Richardson, G. Keith, T. Longman, B. Law and Co. S. Crowder, T. Caslon, G. Kearsley, J. Hinxman, and C. Rivington.

This Day was published, Price 2s. 6d. *bound,*
(To which is prefixed, A new Treatise on Decimals, easy Methods of finding Interest of Money in the Funds, at any Rate or Price; the present Value of any Quantity of Stock; and of Prizes or Blanks in the Lottery)
THE BANKER's SURE GUIDE:
Or, MONIED MAN's ASSISTANT.
Containing, I. Tables of Interest at 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 4, 4½, and 5 per Cent. from 1 to 90 and 300 Days, and from one Month to a Year, calculated to a Farthing. II. Tables of Discount for Days and Months at 5 per Cent. to a Year, and for a Year at all the Rates from 1 to 20 per Cent. calculated to a Farthing. III. Tables, shewing the Value of Annuities certain, and Annuities on Lives from 1 to 80, or more Years of Age, at all the current Rates of Interest, with Rules to find the Value of one or more Lives, joint Lives, Reversions, Advowsons, Presentations, &c. The whole rendered easy by Examples. To which is annexed, A complete Table of Commission, encreasing regularly one Eight per Cent. to Two and Three-fourths, for any Sum. By S. THOMAS, Author of the British Negociator, or Foreign Exchanges made easy.
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The BRITISH NEGOCIATOR, or FOREIGN EXCHANGES made easy.

Just published, Price Sixpence,
THE future Coronation of the Saints:
A Sermon preached at Kidderminster, Sept. 27, 1761, being the first Lord's Day after the late Coronation. By BENJAMIN FAWCETT.
Also the late Rev. Mr. BAXTER's Dying Thoughts. 12mo Price stitched 1s.
Also Mr. BAXTER's Converse with God in Solitude. 12mo. Price stitched 6d.
Also Mr BAXTER's Saint's Everlasting Rest. The Second Edition, Octavo, Price bound 5s. All three abridged, by BENJAMIN FAWCETT.
*** Many admirers of the Saint's Everlasting Rest desired the second Edition of the Abridgement might be in this larger Volume and Letter. The late Rev. Mr. HERVEY in his LETTERS says, 'I have been 'reading Mr. Baxter's Saint's Everlasting Rest, and 'admire the Copiousness, the Justness, and the Devotion of his Thoughts.' And the Editor of his Letters adds in a Note, 'This very comfortable and 'inestimable Book (which well deserves to be in the 'Hand of every Christian) has lately been most judiciously abridged by the Rev. Mr. Fawcett.'
Printed for J. Buckland, at the Buck in Pater-noster-row; T. Field, at the Wheatsheaf, the Corner of Pater-noster-row, Cheapside; and E. Dilly, at the Rose and Crown in the Poultry.

Postscript.

LONDON.

The papers relating to our transactions in regard to Spain, previous to our declaration of war against that Crown, are, we hear, very soon to be laid before the Public; by which it will evidently appear, that we have been very far from giving them any provocation whatever to break with us; and that the British Ministry, agreeable to the maxims of sound policy, and the pacific disposition of our excellent Sovereign, avoided coming to extremities till it was obvious to all Europe that the rupture was unavoidable.

We are assured that such vigorous measures have been concerted for carrying on the war against the Spaniards, that by the blessing of God, there is the greatest reason to expect it will be brought to a very speedy and happy conclusion.

The last letters from Paris by the way of Holland bring nothing material, and mention only the general joy occasioned by the reduction of Colberg, which will straiten the King of Prussia more and more, and oblige him to act on the defensive only; that tho' the fortifications are ruined, it will still serve the Russians for a retreat; and that it was not questioned but that the Czarina would on no account abandon it, unless compelled by force, and that if it was a work of difficulty to bring the Russians into Germany, it will be a task much more difficult to make them evacuate it.

They write from Hamburg of the 5th inst. that the magistrates of that city had met to consider of two interesting points: the first is their difference with the Court of France, which so much affects their trade; and the second is the putting a stop, after the example of Denmark, to the enlisting of recruits in their city and neighbourhood, which hath been one of the principal obstacles to the adjusting of the aforesaid differences, France alledging that the magistrates are partial to her enemies.

From Vienna they write, that they are very sanguine about the success of next campaign, the different factions in the council of war having all agreed in one plan of operations.

Some private letters hint, that the King of Prussia may possibly pay a visit to the Russians at Colberg before the winter be over.

The duties paid in England on the wines of Portugal are less than those which are paid for French wines; which causes so great a consumption of the former; and none of the wines of Portugal are imported into France. It may therefore be reasonably desired, that Portugal should take less duties for English woollen goods, than for French. But such a new concession is not likely to be obtained, except at a time when the Portuguese want assistance from us, or are molested by the French. It is on such occasions (says an eminent merchant of this city, distinguished no less by his integrity than by his great knowledge of the theory and practice of commerce) that our factors and consuls should be vigilant to remind and represent to our Ambassadors abroad, and Ministry at home, what they want: for at any other time no new concessions can be made to us without giving offence to other Powers our competitors in the same branches of trade.

The Prince George, Davis, from Santa Cruz is arrived at Portsmouth, and is ordered down to the Mother Bank to perform quarantine.

Deal, Jan. 20. Wind W. S. W. Came down and remain with the ships before, Earl of Granville, Cumberford, for Oporto; Pitt Galley, Hogg, for Gibraltar; Susannah, Creighton, for Barbadoes; Success, Savory, for Exeter; Nathaniel, Hunter, for Dublin; Enfield Chace, Pierson, for ——; Tartar, Harman, for Leghorn; Keturah, Crouch, for Barbadoes.

PRICES of CORN.

Wheat red	25s. a 28s.
Ditto white	25s. a 28s.
Rye	18s. a 18s. 6d.
Barley	13s. a 16s. 6d.
Oats	13s. a 14s. 6d.

Price of bread the same as last week.

Christened	Males 167	Buried	Males 255
	Females 162		Females 253
	In all 329		In all 508

Increased in the burials this week 52.

DISEASES.

Aged 45. Consumption 108. Convulsions 107. Dropsy 18. Fever 59. Lunatic 3. Measles 3. Mortification 6. Small Pox 53. Stillborn 14. Teeth 31.

CASUALTIES.

Broken leg 1. Fractured scull 1. Drowned 1. Found dead 1. Frighted 1. Hanged himself 1. Killed by a waggon 1. Suffocated in a ditch 1.

Bank Stock, no Price	¾ a 65
India Stock, ditto	¼ Bank An. 1756, shut
South S. Stock, shut	Ditto 1758, 69 ex. div.
Do. Old Ann. 67 ⅜	4 per Cent. 1760, 74 ½
Ditto New, shut	Ind. Bonds, 4s. a 1s. pr.
3 per Cent. Bank reduced, 66 ½ a 66	Navy and Vict. Bills, 11 ½ disc.
Do. consol. 64 ⅜ a ½	Exc. Bills, 4s. a 5s. disc.
Ditto 1726, ——	New Long Ann. 20 ½
Ditto 1751, 65	Scrip. 1762, 75 a 74 ⅞
Ditto India Ann. 64	Omnium, 4 ¼ disc.

High-water To-morrow, at 47 Min. after 11 in the Morning, and at 2 Min. after 12 at Night.

Saturday, at 14 Min. after 12 at Noon, and at 41 Min. after 12 at Night.

Next Week will be published,
In One Volume, Octavo, Price 4s. in Boards,
(Illustrated with fourteen Copper plates)
MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS, written by the King of PRUSSIA, for the Generals of his Army; being his Majesty's own Commentaries on his former Campaign. Together with short Instructions for the Use of his Light Troops.
Translated by an OFFICER.
Printed for T. Becket and P. A. De Hondt, at Tully's Head, in the Strand.
N. B. For the Conveniency of Officers either on a March, or in the Field, there are some covered with Leather, and done in such a Manner that the Book may be rolled up for the Pocket.

This Day was published, Price 1s 6d.
A Consolatory Epistle to the Members of the OLD FACTION: Occasioned by the SPANISH WAR. By the Author of the Consolatory Letter to the Noble Lord, dismissed the Military Service.
Printed for S. Williams, Bookseller, on Ludgate-Hill.
*** In this Epistle, a new Light will be thrown on several important Facts. The Transactions of the GREAT MAN differently considered from all other Writers. The Behaviour of the opposite PARTY singularly illustrated. The famous Versifier of the two Letters properly commented upon. And some remarkable Anecdotes related that were never yet introduced to the Public.

LOST from a Gentleman's Sleeve, on Tuesday Morning, in the Court between Leicester Fields and Newport Street, a Mocoa Button set in Gold; the Edge enamelled, and set round with small Rubies. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to Mr. Chadd's, Jeweller, in Bond Street, shall receive Half a Guinea reward.

THE Works of JAMES THOMSON, with his last Corrections and Improvements; to which is prefixed, an Account of his Life, by P. MURDOCH; with 16 Copper Plates, elegantly printed in Two Volumes, Quarto, are completely finished, except the List of Encouragers, which is delayed at the particular Request of some Friends, that those who intend to subscribe may send in their Names and Subscription of Two Guineas to A. Millar in the Strand (where a Copy of the Work may be seen) on or before the 15th of February, when the List will certainly be given to be printed.

This Day was published, Price 6d.
A SERMON preached at the Temple-Church, on Sunday, Nov. 15, 1761, upon Occasion of the Death of the Right Rev. Father in God, Dr. THOMAS SHERLOCK, late Lord Bishop of London; who departed this Life on the 18th of July last, in the 84th Year of his Age.
By SAMUEL NICOLLS, LL.D.
Master of the Temple, Rector of St. James's, Westminster, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.
Printed for J. Whiston and B. White, at Boyle's Head, W. Owen at Homer's Head, both in Fleet-Street; and E. Baker at Tunbridge.
Of whom may be had, neatly printed in 4 Volumes, Octavo, Price bound One Pound,
SEVERAL DISCOURSES preached at the Temple Church, by Dr. Thomas Sherlock, late Lord Bishop of London.

Speedily will be published,
In Two Volumes, Octavo, Price 10s. bound,
The SECOND EDITION,
With large Additions and Amendments,
THE Modern Practice of PHYSIC: Or, A Method of judiciously Treating the several Disorders incident to the Human Body: Together with a Recital of their Causes, Symptoms, Diagnostics, Prognostics, and the Regimen necessary to be observed in regard of them. With a Variety of efficacious and elegant Extemporaneous Prescriptions, adapted to each particular Case and Circumstance.
By JOHN BALL, M.D.
Printed for A. Millar in the Strand.
Where may be had a New Edition, being the 4th, of Dr. BALL's Pharmacopœia Domestica Nova. Price 2s. sewed.
*** A few Copies of the second Volume of the Practice of Physic are to be sold separate, for the Benefit of those who bought the Essay on Fevers.

On the first of February *will be published,*
By T. BECKET and P. A. de HONDT,
in the STRAND,
Price One Shilling, No. I. (for January 1762) of
The LONDON REGISTER;
OR,
Historical Notes of the present Times.
To be continued Monthly.
It is proposed to give in each Number the most full and authentic Account that can be procured of remarkable Occurrences at home and abroad, particularly the Operations of the British Fleets and Armies; and to collect into this one Monthly Pamphlet what shall be judged worth preserving of the many useful Hints and Pieces of Wit and Humour that almost daily issue from the Press; with a candid Summary of the best Things published on both Sides of every interesting Question; and Extracts or Specimens of such new Books and Pamphlets as deserve Notice.

LONDON: Sold by J. WILKIE, at the *Bible*, in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, where Advertisements, and Letters to the Authors, are taken in: And where all Persons who choose to be regularly served with this Paper are desired to apply.

VOL. XI. [73] Nº 793.

The London Chronicle:

OR,

UNIVERSAL EVENING POST.

From THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, to SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1762.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22.

Coventry, Jan. 18.

HIS Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, while at Lord Spencer's at Althorp, did the corporation of Northampton the honour of accepting his freedom; on which occaſion the Mayor and Aldermen were permitted to kiſs his hand; and his Royal Highneſs was graciouſly pleaſed to declare, 'That he ſhould acquaint the King, 'his brother, of this mark of their regard 'for his Majeſty's family.' Early on Tueſday morning laſt his Royal Highneſs paſſed through that town, on his return to London.

Mr. Johnſon, who for ſeveral years has exhibited very extraordinary performances on horſeback, having laid a wager of 20 guineas, that he rode from London to Coventry (which is 91 miles) in ten hours, ſet out from Tyburn-road on Saturday morning laſt, at five o'clock, and arrived at the White Bear in this city exactly at 53 minutes paſt one in the afternoon; ſo that he performed it in an hour and ſeven minutes leſs than the time. He rode without boots, and took every ſtage a freſh horſe, which no previous notice had been given to get ready.

LONDON.

When the Right Hon. Houſe of Peers waited on his Majeſty with their addreſs of thanks for his moſt gracious ſpeech, he was pleaſed to give them the following anſwer, viz.

My Lords,

"I return you my hearty thanks for this addreſs. The affectionate aſſurance you give me of your ſupport and aſſiſtance in the vigorous proſecution of this neceſſary war, are very agreeable to me, and cannot fail of producing the moſt ſalutary effects."

The Earl of Briſtol is not yet arrived from Liſbon, but is daily expected, with the Conſul, in his Majeſty's ſhip Portland.

By letters from Gibraltar we are informed, that Admiral Saunders had taken ſome veſſels into the Government's pay, to act as victuallers, that the fleet might be properly ſupplied. Some of theſe are ſaid to be veſſels that eſcaped unloaded out of Cadiz and Ferrol.

Other letters from thence, by the laſt fleet, intimate that a great number of Moors were preparing to take the field, but upon what motives time only can diſcover.

Notwithſtanding what has been reported of the Republick of Holland, we are aſſured that the States have now under conſideration the aſſiſting of the Engliſh with the men of war and land forces, ſtipulated by treaty between them and Great Britain.

Some ſhips arrived laſt week at Newcaſtle from Holland, report that the Dutch were fitting for ſea a great number of men of war with the utmoſt expedition, and that they work double tides and Sundays.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Jan. 20.

"Yeſterday arrived at Spithead his Majeſty's ſhip Valiant, Commodore Keppel, from Belleiſle. When Commodore Keppel came to Spithead, there were three broad pendants flying, which is ſomething remarkable, the like not happening this war before. This morning the Commodore ſtruck his pendant, and he is ſet out for London."

His Majeſty's ſhip Hampton Court, Capt. Scroop, is arrived at Plymouth; as is alſo the Mars, Capt. Young, both from the Bay.

Extract of a letter from Baſque Road, Dec. 26.

"We are here as much out of the world, as we ſhould be in the Deſarts of Arabia; no communication with the ſhore, and but very little with England. The eaſterly winds having greatly prevailed, debar us from hearing from home: we have been theſe ſix weeks entire ſtrangers to your proceedings.—The French are fitting out at Rochefort nine ſail of the line and two frigates, and are almoſt ready for the ſea.—We look at each other daily, and I fear that is all we ſhall do, for they cannot get out of the Clarente with their guns on board; thoſe muſt be taken in at the Road of Aix, which I fancy we ſhall prevent. —They muſt receive great damage in their preſent ſituation, as they ground every tide, and have not more than ſix feet water at ebb. We have ten ſail of the line, all in excellent order, health and ſpirits, and wanting for nothing but action.—They made one attempt to burn us, but without effect.

"Three fire-boats of 50 tons each, were ſet on float, under the command of the Captain of the Port's ſon, aſſiſted by four men of wars boats, but through precipitation, miſtake, or accident, two of them blew up and every ſoul periſhed. The exploſion was terrible; they continued burning with great fury from one till daylight. As the wind blew when they took fire, they were in the ſtream of the Princeſs Amelia, an 80 gun ſhip, commanded by Capt. Montague, but providentially the wind ſhifted from W. to N. W. and drove them clear of the whole ſquadron. They were chained together, and if they had been managed with that coolneſs and intrepidity, which ſuch an enterprize requires, they might have done fatal execution. The Breſt ſquadron, which has three battalions on board, are ready to ſail, and four large tranſports are gone from Bourdeaux full of troops, but this ſmall force will raiſe no apprehenſion of danger at Plymouth, as I hear the Wiltſhire regiment are ſent there for its protection."

The Virgin, Capt. Fitz Herbert, from Newfoundland, to a market, was loſt at St. Sebaſtians.

The Britannia, and the Hopewell, both tranſports from Belleiſle, are taken and carried into Dunkirk. The other two tranſports that were miſſing, are ſafe arrived at Portſmouth.

On Wedneſday laſt Capt. Clements, of the Royal Charlotte, in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, took his leave of the Court of Directors, in order to proceed on his voyage.

It is ſaid that the regular troops in Scotland (about eight or nine regiments) are ordered to march for England, and that they are to be replaced by the Engliſh militia.

We hear that there will be a lottery for one million two hundred thouſand pounds, the prizes and blanks to be long annuities for a term of years, and the tickets to be at 100 l. The preference to be given to the ſubſcribers of the laſt loan to the Government.

On Wedneſday 31,200 gallons of corn ſpirits for Quebec, 40 tons of beer, four ditto of cheeſe, for Guadaloupe; 800 quarters of wheat, 500 ditto of peaſe for Gibraltar, 900 ditto of wheat for Portugal, 1150 cwt. of refined ſugar, 400 firkins of butter for Holland, were exported; and 12,348 gallons of brandy from Holland, 26,000 lb. of indico, 2322 cwt. of ſugar from Jamaica, were imported.

We are well aſſured that the Lord Biſhop of Carliſle will ſucceed to the Biſhopric of London; and Dr. Lyttelton, Dean of Exeter, to the Biſhopric of Carliſle. And we hear that the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Keppel will be Dean of Exeter.

Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager, has appointed the Hon. Miſs Evelyn to be one of her Maids of Honour, in the room of the Hon. Miſs Dives.

Yeſterday Mr. Cruden, Author of *The Concordance to the Bible*, was introduced to the Queen by the Duke of Mancheſter, Lord Chamberlain to her Majeſty, and had the honour to preſent to her Majeſty a ſecond edition of that uſeful book, now much improved; which was graciouſly received. Mr. Cruden had the honour to kiſs her Majeſty's hand.

Yeſterday was married at Lambeth Chapel, by his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Nathaniel Ryder, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Tiverton, to Miſs Terrick, eldeſt daughter of the Biſhop of Peterborough.

John Luther, Eſq; of Charles-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, was yeſterday married to Miſs Bennet, of Upper Brook-ſtreet, daughter of the late Alexander Bennet, Eſq; of Babraham Place, in Cambridgeſhire.

Wedneſday laſt was married Mr. Charles Hanford, of High Holborn, to Miſs Daffkin, of Soho-ſquare.

Thurſday laſt was married at Harworth, near Darlington, in the county of Durham, the Rev. Mr. Nicholſon, curate in that place, and vicar of Monk Haſſelden, in the ſame county, to Miſs Dorothy Johnſon, the only ſurviving daughter of the late Dr. Johnſon, prebend of Durham.

At a court held at Bridewell hoſpital yeſterday, Mr. John Bourne was elected receiver and court-keeper of the Lincolnſhire eſtates belonging to that hoſpital.

Tueſday died at his houſe at Mickleham in Surry, Cotton King, Eſq; late Sword-bearer of this city.

[Price Twopence Halfpenny.]

Tuesday night died Mr. John Lequesne, an eminent velvet weaver in Grey-Eagle-Court, Spitalfields.

Yesterday died in Duke-street, St. James's, Mrs Perkins, a widow Lady.

On Wednesday night a boy about 10 years of age, was found concealed in the dog-kennel belonging to the Blue Boar and George in Holborn. Upon being asked upon what account he got there, he would make no discovery; but being carried before Sir John Fielding, he then confessed, that when every thing was quiet, he was to have let two men in to rob the house.

Some more particulars concerning the extraordinary Phenomenon at Cock-lane.

These particulars are communicated to us by a gentleman, who is extremely desirous of detecting the fraud, and discovering the truth of this mysterious affair, he being absolutely incredulous.

On Wednesday evening he went with some gentlemen, both clergy and laity, to the place where the girl was carried, in order to shew that it was no imposture or contrivance of their own. They did not go to the house intended, but another, to render it more credible. We entered into the house (the corner of Hosier-lane) about ten. We were informed, that three gentlemen (whose coach waited for them at the door) were then in the room with the child. As we had concerted a scheme to detect (if possible) the fraud, we did not chuse to go in. One gentleman went in, and upon two of the gentlemen withdrawing the scratching began. The third gentleman thus interrogated this lady: Have you been injured? one knock, signifying yes. Was you poisoned? one knock. Can I procure you justice? one knock. The company in the adjoining room finding the conversation begun, as it is called, immediately came in; upon which she retired, and was not heard during the time the above gentleman continued there. One of the gentlemen placed himself by the bed-side, leaning on the bed. A gentleman from the opposite side desired him not to sit in that posture; upon which he justly replied, "Sir, I came here with a design to know the truth of this affair, and I think that I have a right to place myself in any part of the room, which I look upon as most suspicious." Some little altercations of this sort ensued, which ended in the departure of the gentlemen dissatisfied. The gentleman that leaned upon the bed, offered a room in his house, a maid to attend her, and whomsoever Mr. P——— pleased to be with her. He was refused. He added, that he had authority to say, if any thing material happened, a person of distinction would interest himself in obtaining a discovery of this intricate affair. After they were gone a scratching and one or two knocks ensued, and nothing more occurred till yesterday morning. Before the gentlemen retired (which was about twelve) the child appeared to be extraordinarily agitated. A person expressing his surprize at it, a gentleman observed, *That it was because she* (meaning the knocker) *had not been entertained.* Another gentleman asked the child, if she had ever seen this person, and knew her? She answered, yes. *Gent.* Was you frightened at the sight? *Child*, No. *Gent.* In what form or shape did she appear? *Child*, In a shroud, and without hands. *Gent.* What! did not this sight frighten you? *Child*, No. The same gentleman asked, would this knocking cease if they should go to prayers? he was answered, yes, for a time. Finding that the supposed person would not enter into *conversation*, we retired, leaving some persons who sat up the whole night. By two of these I was informed, that a little scratching, about a minute, was only heard. Having been informed that she would converse in the morning, I went to the house about a quarter after seven; about a quarter after a scratching, but very low, was heard. The child, who had been composed the former part of the night, was desired to ask Fanny (for so she is called) if she would scratch louder and knock? she complied but faintly. I then requested the favour of her being asked if she would answer to any questions? the answer was returned immediately by one knock. The following questions were then put.

1. Will you follow the girl to any other house? one knock.

2. Do you know who brought the purl to Mrs. ——? two knocks, signifying no.

3. Was the purl brought in an alehouse pot? two knocks.

4. Do you know what the poison was? one knock.

5. Was it arsenick? one knock.

6. Did you receive the sacrament before your death? one knock.

7. Did Mr. —— ever hurt you by pinching? one knock.

8. Do you desire him to be h——d? one knock.

9. Shall you then be at rest? one knock.

10. Can you go to Mr. ——'s house? one knock.

11. Are you at Smithfield or Snow-hill? knocked for Snow-hill. Right.

12. Are you at Mr. C—'s or Mr. Bee—'s? knocked for Mr. B—. Right.

13. Are you willing that your corpse should be taken up? one knock.

14. Can the poison be discovered? one knock.

15. Is Mr. —— willing that it should be taken up? two knocks.

16. Is Mr. —— now married? one knock. Right.

17. Is the Cl—n present who married him? one knock. Right.

18. Is Mrs. —— with child? one knock. Right.

19. Is she uneasy? one knock.

20. Would you have the Cl— insist upon the taking up your body? one knock.

21. Do you know where Mr. —— went yesterday? one knock.

22. Was he out of town? one knock. Right.

23. Was he at Gre—ch? one knock. Right.

24. Did he return in the morning or afternoon? knock'd for the afternoon. Right.

25. Was Mr. J— here yesterday? two knocks. Wrong.

26. Is Mr. —— very uneasy? one knock.

27. Was he here last night? one knock.

28. Was Mr. A— S— here? one knock.

29. Was your father's name J—n? one knock. Wrong.

30. Was your father buried at L—? one knock. Wrong.

31. Was your s—r married at M—m? two knocks.

32. Was she married at L———m? one knock. Right.

33. Were you and he ever at the T——? one knock. Right.

34. Were you and he ever at H———h H———e? one knock. Right.

35. Were you and he ever at N—r—ch? two knocks. Right.

36. How many sisters have you alive? three knocks. Right.

37. How many children had your uncle C——b when he died? four knocks. Right.

38. When your —— was married, did you dine at Mr. ——? one knock. Wrong.

39. Was your —— married in December? one knock. Unknown.

40. How many of your r——s were at church when your ——— was married? eight knocks. Wrong.

41. How many of Mr. ——? one knock. Right.

This, Sir, is a faithful narrative. What must occasion incredulity is, the afflicting an innocent child, whom this spirit acknowledges so to be, and that it is not the part of a good spirit so to do, which she knocks that she is, and permitted by God, not by Satan, to appear. What's more astonishing, that she will not cease troubling the child after satisfaction had. There is such a mixture of truth and contradictions, that a person cannot help doubting of the veracity of this knocker. It is, we humbly presume, fit to be enquired into, for the satisfaction of the Public, and to bring to exemplary punishment the impostor, or impostors, if any, to relieve a distressed family, to preserve the reputation of the innocent, or to vindicate the cause of the injured.

The Public are desired to rest satisfied, as the fraud, if any, will be discovered soon; of which they may rest assured.

The gentleman intended to be accused in this affair, of perpetrating upon two wives the most atrocious of all crimes, was married, about six months since, to a very agreeable young lady, with a fortune of 3 00l. The unhappy situation in which they must both be, from so horrid an aspersion upon the former, may be more easily conceived than expressed. But time and a little patience will clear up this, as it has scarcely ever failed to do matters of the like sort in all times.

We hear that Mr. ——, the person accused by the spirit in Cock-lane, is preparing a deposition of the whole circumstances of his life respecting this affair, which he proposes to lay before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

D. L. The Double Gallant, with the Genii.
C. G. The Lyar, with the Minor.

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To the Editor of the London Chronicle.

SIR, *Jan.* 20.

READING a paragraph which appeared to be put into the papers on Friday last, with a kind of glee, or as glad tidings, 'That 'so great is the spirit of privateering, that 'upwards of 150 young weavers of Spital 'Fields entered on board a private ship of 'war on Tuesday last;' and another in the papers since, 'That great numbers of jour-'neymen cabinet-makers have within this 'few days entered on board several private 'ships of war;' threw me into a serious reflection upon the folly, or rather madness, of my poor infatuated countrymen, whom, it should seem, nothing less than utter ruin will awaken to a sense of their real interests: Good heavens! that men pretending to wisdom, nay, boasting of superior knowlege and qualifications to the rest of the world, should with gladness, or a kind of approbation, see the labourers throughout the kingdom drawn from husbandry, in the embodied militia; the journeymen manufacturers of all trades, and the apprentices also, so soon as they are big enough to be useful to their masters, and the trade of their country, enticed away from their business to serve in German wars; and those young manufacturers even of this great metropolis, leaving their business and masters by hundreds in a day, allured by vain hopes of imaginary wealth, without considering, that after their return from an idle misspent time, in an employ which they are in no sort fit for, it is most likely they'll return, if at all, ragged and poorer than they went out; and their trades being gone out of their fingers, they only fit to commence thieves or beggars. But peace to the ideas or vain and idle hopes of those mistaken wretches, and let us look upwards, even up to those in the highest stations, and who are entrusted with dignities and power, only to be the better guardians of our lives, and every valuable property belonging to us as Englishmen, and see whether, as men deserving such high and important trusts, they ought either to *look out*, as it were, for new wars, or *overlook* any favourable opportunity of restoring peace and tranquillity to their country. *Oh England! Oh France!* rivals for wit, wealth, and power, to a fine purpose, truly! thus to expend and ruin your blood, treasure, and trade, for the emolument of your more sly and wary neighbours, who in their sleeves may laugh indeed, hugging themselves, that whilst fighting for a shadow, you are throwing the substance into their hands; they growing rich all so fast, and you as fast approaching to beggary; for beggared, *en verité*, will you both be, and almost irrecoverably so, at least for ages to come, if your eyes are not soon opened; for by very slow paces will your trade be recovered without money or manufactures, both which will very soon, at this rate, be exhausted and gone. Rouze up also from lethargy into proper reflection, ye gentlemen of landed property, who besides bearing most burthensome taxes, must soon see your estates fallen to less than half their late value, both as to sale and letting; for who can buy, when all the money's gone? or what is almost as bad, turned into paper, and lock'd up in the funds (I say lock'd up, which in fact it is, because of the shameful reduction also of their values by the tedious war); or what farmer can raise and pay your rents, without labourers to sow and reap, husband and till your lands? In God's name, have not both England and France already as many foreign dominions and countries as they well know how to people and govern? And is not the thinning their mother countries of the lower sort of such inhabitants, as are employed and useful in husbandry, and the different manufactures, of the worst of consequences? Surely all well-regulated States have so thought, and I dare say will ever think; nay, was not this so generally allowed as an indisputable truth, on a late national business relative thereto, that the very guardians of our religious rights, for the purpose of encouraging and increasing numbers of people in England, gave way, and consented to naturalize and collect together here, even those whom heretofore it had pleased God to ordain should be dispersed throughout the universe? And yet, oh! my countrymen, what are we now about? but madly joining in a running on with the mistaken popular cry for war, and with foolish faces gaping every morn and evening for news of battles, trifling captures, and more useless conquests; fighting till our *Aris et Focis* become *Minus Paucis*; and parting with solid property for moonshine. I could, now I have taken up my pen, offer and urge a thousand more arguments on this important subject; but that I may not, at once, take up too much of your paper, I shall conclude; wishing, that this small remonstrance may be read by every Englishman, and be translated and transmitted over by some honest Frenchman, that the eyes of the leaders of both kingdoms may be opened, before the blood, trade, and treasure of both, be exhausted, lost, and gone into the hands of those whose greatest pleasure it is to see their neighbouring nations thus wildly destroying, and ruining each other. As to Spain, I see no very great occasion of quarrel between us; so that 'tis more than probable, that if France and we can but come to reason and peace, Spain would, without much difficulty, join in it: And to see those Halcyon days of peace return again, is, I hope, the wish both of every honest Briton and Frenchman, as well as of your constant Reader, who most assuredly prefers the interest of this his native country to all others; but would chuse, by a more enlarged benevolence, if possible, to be a friend to all mankind. W. L.

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For the London Chronicle.

RAILING at matrimony is become so fashionable a topick that one can scarce step into a Coffee-house or a Tavern but one hears declarations against being clogg'd with a wife and a family, and a fix'd resolution of living a life of liberty, and gallantry, and pleasure as it is called, the consequence of which must prove very unhappy in the end, and I wish it were possible to give encouragement from authority, rather then throw impediments in the way of this happiest and most beneficial state. On overhearing the other night two young gentlemen condemning all the young fellows who put on voluntary fetters, and resolving never to be so shackled themselves, I could not help revolving in my mind, what should be the cause that matrimony was become so terrible a bug-bear; are the women, says I, less beautiful, less rich, less amiable then formerly? Are they more shy and reserv'd, and more difficult to obtain? Or are they become more gay, more free, and easy to obtain at any rate? Or are the men less virtuous, and the fault of their side? Before I had spent a month in London, from whence I had been thirty years absent, the riddle was explain'd; faults there are on both sides, but chiefly in the ladies, whose reformation I chiefly undertake, as it is of the greatest consequence at present.

I made a visit last week to a family that I have the honour to bear some relation to, and in whose neighbourhood in Worcestershire I live; the gentleman was born to an estate of 3000 l. per ann. unincumbred; he married very young a lady of seventeen, handsome, gay, uneducated, with only one thousand pound in her pocket; she has brought him nine children, seven of whom are females; a prudent and fatherly consideration in my friend, for so numerous a family has made him prevail with his lady to pass the last six years in the country; but this winter she has insisted that her daughter should come up for the benefit of education, and he has submitted to hire a handsome furnish'd house near Berkeley-Square, and thither I went to pay my compliments. I found Amasia (for so I shall call the lady) with her eldest daughter Maria turning over a variety of rich silks, which Mr. Tobine, the Mercer, assur'd them had been seen by no other eye upon his honour; they both said I was come apropos to determine for Miss, who had been two hours doubtful which would best become her, and yet impatient to fix and have it made up, having, as she pertly told me, been at seven plays, two operas, several drums, and once at court in the same cloaths, and few of her acquaintance were ever seen dress'd twice alike. The mother turn'd to me (who had been hitherto silent) Cousin Hearty, says she, you know my husband was always inclin'd to be close, and I wish he don't spoil this girl's spirit by it; 'tis well for me I had pin-money, or I should look like nobody, and when one is in town, you know: I sigh'd, but gave no reply to a subject in which I found the peace of the family engaged, and was about to turn the conversation, when a servant cry'd out, Mons. Pencettes was come. Bless me, says Maria, I must run, Mama, indeed you must, cry'd the mother, your Cousin will excuse you; it takes two hours to be curl'd the French way, and we are both to be dress't for the Concert. I felt myself heartily chagrin'd at this scene; Maria is my God-daughter, and I have form'd a pleasing hope for some time, of obtaining her for a nephew whom I shall make my heir. I know she has natural good sense, good humour, and is capable of being made an amiable woman; it griev'd me much to see the alteration this journey had made in her; she is become in two months, a noisy, flirting coquet, from being a lively, modest, innocent girl. As soon as she had flounced out of the room, and romp'd up stairs; I ventur'd to ask Amasia if this was all the young lady did in London, or if her time was not sometimes employ'd in those parts of education, which I understood was the main object of their journey? O yes, says she, Maria has an Italian master, a French master, she learns on the harpsichord, to dance, and draw, and should have Mrs. Hoyle if I had my way, but I don't know how it is, she comes home so late of nights, that she cannot always be up at their hours, and there are so many engagements, she has very little time; her father begins to grudge the money already, and says it is thrown away, but I tell him all people of fashion have these folks to their children, and I'm resolv'd I will too. I said, I thought as she did not come every year to town, and Miss Maria was now past sixteen, it was pity she could not contrive to make it a benefit, as well as expence, by lessening some of her diversions. Amasia colour'd, and look'd much displeas'd; said, if her daughter was not accomplish'd, it was her father's duty to bring her to town, till she was; she did her part, thank God, she carried her into the best of company, and did not doubt Maria's making as good a figure as any body, if instead of being buried alive in the country, she was permitted to shew her the world every winter. I found I should do no service in this house, so with much discontent, I took up my hat, and left the ladies to Mons. Pencettes.

The great fault of our present education of young Ladies is not allowing them time to think; much money may be spent on their education to little purpose: they may gain a superficial knowledge of languages, without reflecting on the use of them, be able to run over tunes on their spinnet, or guittar, without those grounds which are necessary to make them attain the pleasing accomplishment of musick: they may acquire the step and the figure of the minuet, and fall short of the chief use of dancing, that of grace in all their motions: they may read, but if without application, or the subject is ill chosen, they had better let it alone: they may write a good hand, but it is not in their master's power to give them a good stile. The great affair then is to make them understand the use of these exercises; what the end is of their attaining them; make them learn to think and to reflect instead of living in a round of dress and diversion by which their health as well as their understandings suffer, before either are perfectly formed. Before the bib and apron should be left off, they are to be seen in every publick place whispering with any young man that approaches them; bawling from one box of a playhouse to another; sometimes far from the mother's side, or else by such a mother as sees not, or checks not the impropriety of their behaviour; dressed, or I should rather say undressed; so that their grandmothers would blush and disown them, could they look out of their graves: dignity, grace, and decency, are totally out of the heads of the mothers of this age, epithets which the Poets, and especially Milton, make frequent use of in their encomiums upon women,

Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye,
In all her gestures dignity and love.

Yet innocence and virgin modesty
Her virtue, and the conscience of her worth,
That would be woo'd and not unsought be won.
Greatness of mind and nobleness their seat
Build in her loveliest, and create an awe
About her, as a guard angelick placed.

I will take upon me to assure the Ladies, this dignity, innocence, and virgin modesty, neglected as it is unhappily, would turn more to their account than their present deportment.

There is yet an affair of far greater consequence too much slighted, I mean religion, without which they can neither make good daughters, good wives, or good mothers; they will never be happy or useful in any station of life. It is very incumbent on mothers to qualify their daughters for whatever situation may prove their lot, whether married or single, and particularly for that which seems to be most likely for them to fall into. They should on no account be ignorant of the business of a family, unskilled in accompts, for if they be ever so great, inspection into household affairs is convenient to the best fortune: and it becomes absolutely requisite, when, as the case will probable be with poor Maria, a small income bounds her great ideas. Let Amasia ask herself, whether she breeds up this child, to contentedly sit down in the country where no Mr. Tobine, no Monsieur Pincettes, will wear out half her mornings; no dress, no coquetry, no glare, no noise to pass the evenings in, but a decent œconomy, care of her family, ingenious and useful amusements, when a sober use of her reason must take place of rattle, riot, trifling and impertinence.

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This Edition has with the utmost Care been corrected at the War Office, the Admiralty, and other Public Offices; it has a particular Account of the QUEEN's Household; a Table with Directions how to buy Stocks; and several new and instructive Articles, which never appeared in any other Kalendar.

Printed for H. Woodfall, J. Fuller, B. Dod, G. Woodfall, R. Baldwin, W. Johnston, S. Crowder, S. Law, T. Longman, T. Field, T. Lownds, W. Bathoe, Z. Stuart, and R. Davis.

THE Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, will give a Premium of 30l. to be divided as hereafter mentioned, to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall on or before the 20th Day of February next, produce the beſt Model of a four-wheel'd carriage, on Iron Axle-trees (made by a Scale of two Inches to a Foot) proper for the Conveyance of Fiſh from diſtant Sea-ports to London, to be drawn by two Horſes a-breaſt. The Body of the Carriage to be open for Air, and to receive Baſkets capable of containing about ten hundred Weight of Fiſh; to be hung either on Springs, Braces, or any other Contrivance, moſt convenient for preventing Injury from jolting or ſhaking, and to be furniſhed with Means for ſpreading a Tilt or Canvas Covering to keep off the Sun, Rain, &c. and alſo to admit a free Current of Air between it and the Baſkets, and to take off eaſily together for Lading or Unlading.

For the beſt Model, according to the above Deſcription, 20l.

For the ſecond beſt Model, 10l.

Likewiſe a Premium of 21l. will be given for the Models of a two-wheeled carriage, with the ſame Properties as above-mentioned, to be drawn by one horſe, and to carry about 500 Weight, viz. to the beſt, 14l.

And to the ſecond beſt, 7l.

Each Candidate is required to deliver with his Model a Drawing by a Scale, together with a Deſcription of the Scantlings and Dimenſions of the ſeveral Parts of the Carriage, and the Price at which he judges the ſame may be made in its proper Magnitude.

N. B. Cheapneſs, Simplicity, and Eaſineſs of Draught will be conſidered as eſſential Merits.

The Perſon who gains the firſt Part of either of theſe Premiums, ſhall not be entitled to the ſecond beſt of the ſame Premium; nor will any Premium be given, unleſs the Models be judged deſerving.

The Candidates are deſired to ſend with their Models and Drawings a Paper ſealed up, with their Names and Place of Abode, in the Inſide thereof, having alſo on the Outſide a Mark correſponding with ſuch as they ſhall think proper to put on the Model and Drawing; And ſuch only to whom the reſpective Premiums are adjudged will be opened, and the reſt returned unopened with the Matters to which they belong, if enquired after by their reſpective Marks.

The Candidates are to inform themſelves of the Shape and Size of Baſkets moſt proper for *the Package* of Fiſh, and to frame their Carriages accordingly.

Strand, By Order of the Society,
Jan. 20, 1762. PETER TEMPLEMAN, *Sec.*

THE Chemical Preparation, diſtinguiſhed by the Name of ÆTHER, is now found by many years Experience to have the moſt powerful Virtues in all Nervous Diſeaſes, Rheumatic Complaints, and Pains of the Gout; Epilepſy or Falling-Sickneſs, Convulſions either in Children or grown Perſons; Paralytic Complaints; Hyſteric and Hypochondriac Diſorders; Vertigo, Habitual Head-ach, and Aſthma, Windy Diſorders, Hooping Cough, Pleuritic Pains or Stiches in the Side, and Deafneſs. Applied to the Forehead it almoſt-inſtantly cures the Head-ach.

This genuine Vitriolic Æther, made by M. Turner, Surgeon, is ſold at his Houſe in Liverpool: By Mr. R. Board, Chemiſt, in Grace church-ſtreet; and Mr. J. Wilkie, at the Bible in St. Paul's Church-yard, London; and Mr. Peter Wilſon, Bookſeller, in Dame-ſtreet, Dublin: In Phials of 2s. or 1s.

For a more full Account of the Virtues of this Medicine, and the Manner of taking or applying it, ſee the Pamphlet upon it, which is given gratis with each Phial.

THE ANNUAL REGISTER, or a View of the Hiſtory, Politicks, and Literature of the Year 1761, is in the Preſs, and will be publiſhed as ſoon as poſſible: Wherein (beſides a great Variety of other Articles) the Hiſtory of the preſent War, which has been univerſally well approved in all the preceding Volumes.

Printed for R. and J. Dodſley in Pallmall.

Where may be had,

The Annual Regiſter for 1758, 1759, and 1760.

This Work will be continued annually, and is intended to form a compleat and regular Series of the Hiſtory of the preſent Times.

This Day was publiſhed,

Handſomely printed in Quarto, Price 2s. 6d. ſewed.

AN authentic Account of the Proceedings of their High Mightineſſes the States of Holland and Weſtfrieſland, on the Complaint laid before them by his Excellency Sir Joſeph Yorke, his Britannic Majeſty's Miniſter at the Hague, concerning Hoſtilities committed in the River of BENGAL.

To which is prefixed an Appendix, containing the original Letters of Colonel Clive (now Lord Clive) Admiral Pocock, Admiral Watſon, &c. &c. with the Vouchers. Tranſlated from the original Dutch, printed by Authority.

Printed for T. Becket and P. A. De Hondt, at Tully's Head in the Strand.

Of whom may be had,

The Hiſtorical Account of the Negotiation of France and England, with the Letters and Vouchers either in French or Engliſh. Price 2s. 6d. Quarto.

DEDICATED to the QUEEN,
A NEW WORK.
On the Firſt of February next will be publiſhed,
Price 6d. and continued Monthly, No. I. of

THE UNIVERSAL MUSEUM: Or, Gentleman's and Ladies polite Magazine of Hiſtory, Politicks, and Literature, for January 1762.

A Work formed on the moſt extenſive Plan, and calculated to give general Amuſement and Inſtruction to the Public; conſiſting of a great Variety of Original Pieces, both in Verſe and Proſe, far ſuperior to thoſe uſually given in Magazines; and the Public may depend on the Proprietors ſparing no Pains or Expence in procuring the moſt uſeful, accurate, and elegant Engravings, to ornament a Work framed on ſo laudable a Plan.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN, Whoſe Names are already celebrated in the Republic of Letters.

Printed for T. Durham at the Golden Ball in the Strand, where Propoſals may be had.

This Day was publiſhed, Price 1s. 6d.
Number V. of

THE LAWYER's MAGAZINE; Or, Attorney's and Solicitor's Univerſal Library. For Hilary Term, 1762. 2 Geo. III.

In this Number is begun a complete Body of the Laws of England; containing the ſeveral Cauſes for which an action may be brought by thoſe Laws, and for which a Perſon may or may not be held to bail or arreſted. The Life of King Edward the Confeſſor, with an Extract from his Laws, being the Engliſh Laws before the Conqueſt. The Trial of John Perrott, a Bankrupt, who was capitally convicted, and executed for concealing above Twenty Pounds of his Effects, with legal Obſervations thereon. A Review of the following Law-Books, viz. The Prerogative of a Queen Conſort of England; New Abridgment of the Law; Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown; Practice of a Juſtice of Peace; Hiſtory of our Cuſtoms, Aids, &c. Part IV. The Brewers, Inn-keepers, and Publican's guide. The Commentaries of Edmund Plowden. Extracts from the Public Acts of Parliament paſſed in the Firſt Seſſion of the 12th Parliament of Great Britain.

No. VI. will be publiſhed on the Firſt Day of Eaſter Term, viz. the 28th Day of April.

Printed for W. Owen, near Temple-Bar in Fleet-Street; and ſold by all other Bookſellers in Town and Country.

This is to give NOTICE,

THAT any Perſon who ſhall apprehend any DESERTER or DESERTERS, from his Majeſty's Regiment of VOLUNTEER HUNTERS, now quartered in Bury St. Edmunds in Suffolk; and ſecures them or him in the neareſt Goal to the Place where he or they ſhall be ſo apprehended, whereof Notice is to be given to the Commanding Officer of the ſaid Regiment at Bury aforeſaid, ſhall receive Seven Guineas reward for each, to be paid them immediately, beſides being intitled to Twenty Shillings more from the County.

N. B. Any Militia Soldier, or Soldier of the ſame Regiment, or any other Regiment, will be equally intitled to the above Reward. Beſides any Soldier of the Regiment who ſhall diſtinguiſh himſelf ſhall meet with every Encouragement, and be promoted.

This Day was publiſhed,
In one Volume, Octavo, Price bound 5s.
A NEW EDITION of
AN ESSAY on the GENIUS and WRITINGS of POPE.
Printed for R. and J. Dodſley in Pallmall.

This Day was publiſhed, Price 2s. 6d. ſewed,
The Second Edition, with large Additions,

AN ADDRESS to the DEISTS, being a Proof of Revealed Religion from Miracles and Prophecies. In which the principal Objections againſt the Chriſtian Revelation, and eſpecially againſt the Reſurrection, are conſidered. With a Preface, ſhewing the Folly and Danger of Deiſm. By JOHN JACKSON, Rector of Roſſington, Yorkſhire, and Maſter of Wigſton's Hoſpital, Leiceſter.

Printed for J. Whiſton and B. White in Fleet-ſtreet; and J. Gregory at Leiceſter.

Where may be had, in Two Volumes, Quarto,

1. The Life of Eraſmus, with an Account of his Writings, and ſeveral of his moſt remarkable Letters, by John Jortin, D. D.

2. Dr. Jortin's Diſcourſes on the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion. Third Edition, Price 4s.

Saturday the 30th Inſtant will be publiſhed,
Number I. Price 6d. (Containing a large Sheet Map of England, a Repreſentation of the noble Behaviour of the Britiſh King Caractacus in Chains, before the Emperor Claudius (deſigned by Hayman, and engraved by Grignion) a Head of Richard II. engraved by Ravenet; the Title, Dedication, and three whole Sheets of the Hiſtory, ſtitched in blue Paper, to be continued Weekly, till the whole is finiſhed) a New Edition of

THE Complete Hiſtory of ENGLAND, from the Deſcent of JULIUS CÆSAR, to the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748.

By T. SMOLLETT, M.D.
Dedicated to the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, Eſq;

This Work will be comprized in 110 Sixpenny Numbers, printed in large Octavo, and adorned with 167 Copper-Plates, which will be delivered to the Purchaſers without any further Expence. A Liſt of which may be ſeen with the Propoſals, given gratis.

"If public Encouragement is a Proof of Merit, "The Complete Hiſtory of England may be juſtly "reckoned one of the moſt celebrated Productions "of the Age. Since its firſt Publication in 1758, "upwards of Fifteen Thouſand Copies have been "ſold; a Circumſtance unknown in any other Age "or Country. This Republication in Weekly Num"bers, is in Compliance with the earneſt Requeſt of "many People, who deſire to be poſſeſſed of ſuch a "valuable and entertaining Work; in which the Su"perfluities of the Author's Predeceſſors are retrench"ed, and the Public is preſented with a Succinct, "Candid, and Complete Hiſtory of England, more "eaſy in the Purchaſe, more agreeable in the Peruſal, "and leſs burthenſome to the Memory, than any "Work of the ſame Nature produced in theſe King"doms."

Printed for R. Baldwin in Pater-noſter-row; and ſold by all other Bookſellers; alſo by the News-Carriers, by whom the Numbers will be delivered at Subſcribers Houſes at Sixpence each.

Saturday, January 23

Dublin-Caſtle, Jan. 14.

THE Lord Lieutenant hath ordered all officers of horſe, dragoons and foot on this eſtabliſhment, now recruiting in Great Britain, to immediately return to this kingdom; and all officers abſent either in Great Britain or Ireland, and men upon furlow, except parties recruiting, in this kingdom, forthwith to join their reſpective corps.

Dublin, Jan. 9. Wedneſday morning laſt eight perſons were apprehended on board a ſhip in the river, oppoſite George's-quay, who had been enliſted without any authority from the government here, for regiments on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment. The perſons who enliſted them have abſconded.

On the 9th died at his houſe in Dorſet-ſtreet, the Rev. Oliver Brady, D. D. rector of St. Paul's.

Jan. 16. Heads of a bill are brought into parliament to prevent vexatious ſuits in equity to ſtop proceedings at law.

On Monday night and the next morning, owing to the ſpring-tides and the late boiſterous weather, the water roſe higher in the Liffey than has been known for many years, by which the Quays were overflowed, and the inhabitants in the adjacent cellars thereby greatly ſuffered in their effects, and narrowly eſcaped periſhing.

On Wedneſday laſt died, aged ſeventy-three, the Right Hon. Lord Brandon, who is ſucceeded in honours and eſtate by his only ſon, William Croſbie, Eſq; a burgeſs in parliament for the borough of Ardfert.

[The three firſt mails that are due from Ireland are yet wanting; they are ſaid to be at the Iſle of Man. The three latter are arrived in London.]

Corke, Jan. 7. Capt. O'Hara, of his Majeſty's armed ſhip George, by virtue of an order from the Admiralty, ſeized a veſſel in this port under Spaniſh colours.

SHIP NEWS.

Plymouth, Jan. 19. Arrrived the Argo frigate from the Eaſtward; and the Three Brothers, Swell, of Dram, from Saloe, for Guernſey. The Dutch ſnow, mentioned in my laſt to be arrived, is the Elizabeth, of and from Rotterdam for Seville.

Southampton, Jan. 20. Wind S.W. Sailed the Morning Star, Seale, for London; and the Duke of Richmond privateer of Jerſey, Capt. Noah Gautier, on a cruize.

Cowes, Jan. 20. Wind S. W. Yeſterday came to an anchor in the Cowes Road, the Liberty tranſport, Cornforth, from Portſmouth, for Belleiſle. Juſt now came in the Duke of Richmond privateer, Capt. Gautier, bound on a cruize.

Deal, Jan. 21. Wind N.W. by N. Remain in the Downs the ſhips as before; London frigate, Jubber, and Layton, Lee, for Barbadoes; Neptune, Harris, and Duke of York, Strivens, for Guadalupe; John and Preſley, Thompſon, for Virginia; Dunmore, Hodge, for Liſbon; Auguſtus Cæſar, Deffel, for Jamaica; Britannia, Smith, for Philadelphia; Free Maſon, Ayre, for Maryland, and Polly and Nancy, Clarke, for Exeter.

ARRIVED,

St. John, Does from Liſbon, at Cork.
Young Conrade, Tunis, from Rotterdam;
John and James, Linargan, from St. Sebaſtian's; Cathcart, Robionſon, from Campeltown; at Dublin.

LONDON.

Copy of the King of Spain's Orders to the Governors of the Sea Port Towns of that Kingdom, for the Detention of the Engliſh ſhips. Tranſlated from the original Spaniſh.

Buen Retiro, Dec. 10, 1761.

HIS Majeſty is pretty ſure that the King of England has already, or will, in a few days, declare war, or cauſe hoſtilities to be commenced againſt his Majeſty's ſubjects: On this ſuppoſition, and until we are informed what conduct the Engliſh will obſerve in their rupture with Spain, which their injuſtice has occaſioned, it is his Majeſty's will, that the ſhips of that nation that ſhall be found in any of the ports of his dominions, ſhall be detained; declaring at the ſame time, that this is only done to keep them as a depoſit, and which is to be effected with the precautions that the concerned ſhall think proper to take for the preſervation of the ſhips and cargoes, till his Majeſty finds that the King of England begins the war agreeably to the regulations eſtabliſhed amongſt civilized nations, when they will be ſet at liberty: To put in execution theſe his Majeſty's orders, and that nothing may be wanting to obtain the true object thereof, it is neceſſary that your Lordſhip make ſeizure of all the Engliſh ſhips, either men of war or merchantmen, that ſhall be found in the ports of your juriſdiction, taking off their rudders, and ſecuring their papers, to prevent their putting out to ſea. Care ſhall be taken that no ill-treatment is offered to their crews, and that no hurt be done to their cargoes, taking what meaſure ſhould be requiſite to the ſatisfaction of their reſpective owners for their preſervation.

"It is likewiſe his Majeſty's pleaſure that an embargo ſhall be laid in all the ports of Spain (till new orders) on all ſhips or veſſels of any nation whatſoever, beginning with the Spaniſh ſhips, in order to hinder any intelligence that might be given to the enemy of this rupture, and to provide againſt the danger that, by ſuch information, the Spaniſh men of war, or merchantmen now at ſea, would run of being ſeized by the enemy.

"This order has no other exception, but that no obſtruction or hindrance ſhall be put to the departure from this port of any veſſel that Don Juan de Arriaga, or the Miniſters of the Marine Department, ſhall think proper to ſend out. The King truſts to your prudence and zeal for the due execution of his orders."

They write from Amſterdam, that though they have no diſtinct account of the events that lately happened in the Iſland of Ceylon, and though there is great reaſon to believe that report magnified very much the rumour of the miſchief done there by the the natives, the Directors nevertheleſs continued to treat it as an affair of the laſt importance. It is believed they will make it one amongſt ſeveral other motives, for demanding the protection and aſſiſtance of the States General, in order to ſend a conſiderable naval force ſpeedily into the Eaſt Indies. Two Public Miniſters, who have had no public intercourſe for ſome months, and even for ſome years paſt, had lately a long conference at the houſe of a perſon of great diſtinction, where it is ſaid they met by chance, which has given riſe to a report, that we ſhall ſoon ſee an alliance between very reſpectable powers, oppoſed to the family compact between the ſeveral Branches of the Houſe of Bourbon.

It is *reported* that ſome difference has happened between the French and Spaniſh Courts, on account of the latter refuſing to ſupply the former with money. If this be true, it will in all probability be a means of ſoon putting an end to the calamities of war.

It is ſaid that the treaty, which has been renewed yearly between Great Britain and Pruſſia, will be poſtponed for the preſent; but that his Pruſſian Majeſty will have the ſame ſubſidy, with full liberty, either to continue the war, or to make a ſeparate peace for himſelf, as he may think moſt ſuitable to his affairs.

It is ſaid that a plan is under conſideration, purſuant to which, if more than one regiment of the guards ſhall be ſent abroad, the ſervants of the nobility will be inſtructed in the manual exerciſe, and obliged to do duty in their ſtead.

The General Murray, of Briſtol, from Newfoundland, is arrived at Bilboa, and there ſeized.

The St. Nicholas, Urtoque, from Cork for Bilboa, is taken by the St. George's boats, and brought into Cork.

The New York packet, Capt. Doe, with a valuable cargo on board, ſailed from New York the 4th of December, and has not yet been heard of.

Yeſterday Lord Chief Juſtice Mansfield ſat in the Houſe of Peers as Chairman, in the room of the Lord Chancellor, who is indiſpoſed.

We hear that on Wedneſday laſt there was a hearing before four Judges at Serjeants Inn between the city and defendants, relating to the proteſtant diſſenters, for not ſerving or fining for the office of Sheriff: and that the concluſion of the whole affair now reſts upon the city's producing to the court, By what authority the bye-laws of the city are made?

Wedneſday laſt the committee of Common-Council for managing the late entertainment of their Majeſties at Guildhall, came to a reſolution to employ Mr. Wilton, the King's ſtatuary, to erect a ſtatue of his Majeſty in the Royal Exchange.

Yeſterday was held a Court at Chriſt's Hoſpital, when Sir Edward Clive, one of the Juſtices of the Court of Common Pleas, Wm. Watts, Eſq; John Madox, Eſq; and John Fiſher, Eſq; took their charges as Governors of the ſaid hoſpital; and William Watts, Eſq; gave 100 guineas to that royal charity. At the ſaid Court John Darker, Eſq; Treaſurer of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital, was nominated by Daniel Webb, Eſq; and unanimouſly voted a Governor.

A ſcheme is ſet on foot, and ſubſcriptions ſolicited in Scotland, for eſtabliſhing a manage or riding-ſchool in Edinburgh.

The Rev. Mr. Burdett, Chaplain to the Hon. Houſe of Commons in the laſt parliament, it is ſaid, will be appointed a Canon of Windſor, on the promotion of Mr. Keppel to the Deanry of Exeter.

The Rev. Mr. Murden has reſigned the lecture-ſhip of St. Mary Hill, for which Dr. Owen, Mr. Appleby, and Mr. Wells, are candidates.

On Monday laſt was married at Leatherhead, Dr. Kilvington, of Rippon in Yorkſhire, to Miſs Ballard, daughter of George Ballard, Eſq; of Leatherhead in Surry.

On Wedneſday a Clerk to ſome Merchants in this city went away, and took with him caſh and other effects to the amount of upwards of 500l.

Wedneſday night a ſervant of Mr. Hawkins, farmer at Newington, fell from the top of a loaded cart, and was ſo much bruiſed that he expired about two hours after.

The gentleman, who generouſly offered the uſe of his houſe in Clerkenwell, as laſt night (in order, if poſſible, to clear up the affair

of the ghost in Cock-lane) informs the Public, that the parent of the child, notwithstanding his promise to come himself, and to bring the child, by its own consent, with him, without any of its other connections, did yesterday morning declare to a Clergyman, in very rude terms, "That his daughter should go no where, nor be seen any more." The scheme concerted to detect the fraud, if any, was as follows: the girl was to be brought to the house of the said Clergyman, without any person whatever that had, or was supposed to have, the least connection with her. The father was to be there; not suffered to be in the room, but in a parlour, where there could be no sort of communication, attended with a proper person. A bed, without any furniture, was to be set in the middle of a large room, and the chairs to be placed round it. The persons to be present were to be some of the Clergy, a Physician, Surgeon, Apothecary, and a Justice of the Peace. The child was to be undressed, examined, and put to bed by a Lady of character and fortune.

Ledger, Jan. 22. Yesterday evening the child, whom the supposed apparition has so terrified, was removed, and put under the care of proper persons, appointed by authority, to enquire into this mysterious affair.

There have been several known who were able to make surprizing noises of this nature, by a violent effort of the diaphragm, who are called *ventriloqui*. Such can imitate any noises, either of animate or inanimate nature; either the cries of animals, or the knocking of hammers, and such person lately exhibited in Holland for money. In order therefore to detect the present imposture, if such it should appear to be, it will be only requisite to cover the elder child's eyes, and then put the ghost the proper questions—As how many fingers up? How many people in the room, &c. From the apposite answers, or the contrary, it will be easily seen at least how far the girl is concerned in this affair.

D. L. The Alchymist, with the Genii.
C. G. Richard the Third, with the Coronation.

This Day was published,
Beautifully printed in two handsome Pocket Volumes,
Price bound 6 s. sewed 5 s.

PALÆMON's CREED Reviewed and Examined. Wherein several gross and dangerous Errors, advanced by the Author of the Letters on Theron and Aspasio, are detected and refuted; and the Protestant Doctrine concerning the Covenant of Works and the Covenant of Grace, Conviction of Sin, Regeneration, Faith, Justification, inherent Grace, &c. vindicated from the Cavils and Exceptions of that Author, and shewn to be entirely conformable to the Apostolic Doctrine concerning the several Points afore mentioned.

By DAVID WILSON.

Printed for George Keith, at the Bible and Crown, in Gracechurch street.

The Public are requested to observe that the following Work contains no Part of a paltry spurious Publication intruded on the World last Winter under the same Title.

This Day were published,
In Three Volumes, Octavo, Price 7 s. 6 d.

THE Entertaining Travels, Enterprizes, and Opinions, of the Chevalier TAYLOR, Ophthalmiater Pontifical, Imperial, and Royal, written by HIMSELF. Containing a Series of Thoughts and Events more singular, extraordinary, amusing and instructive, than perhaps ever appeared in the Literary World.

Printed for S. Williams, Bookseller and Stationer, on Ludgate-Hill.

N. B. The Chevalier is in Town, and may be spoken with at Mr. Trewitt's, in Greville-Street, Hatton-Garden.

This Day was published,
Beautifully printed in One Volume Quarto,
Price Ten Shillings and Sixpence sewed,
(To which is prefixed, A Dissertation concerning the Antiquity, &c. of the Poems)
The SECOND EDITION, of

FINGAL, an antient Epic Poem.

In SIX BOOKS.

Together with several other POEMS.
Composed by OSSIAN the Son of FINGAL,
And translated from the Galic or Erse Language,
By Mr. MACPHERSON.

Fortia facta patrum. VIRGIL.

Printed for T. Becket and P. A. De Hondt, at Tully's Head, near Surry-Street in the Strand.

*** There are a few printed on superfine Royal Paper.

By the KING's Authority.
This Day was published. Price 6 d.
(Illustrated with a finely engraved Head of Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham and Lord High Admiral of England, who in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth defeated and dispersed the mighty Spanish Armada; a Tree of Iron, or of Mars, being a very curious and beautiful Species of Chemical Vegetation; a Copper-plate representing the six principal Species of Spiders; and a new Song set to Music)

THE SUPPLEMENT to the Twenty-ninth Volume of the UNIVERSAL MAGAZINE of Knowledge and Pleasure.

Number CCIV. Volume XXIX.

Printed for J. Hinton, at the King's-Arms, in Newgate-Street, London; and sold by all Booksellers.

Where also may be had, The Twenty-nine Volumes neatly Bound and Lettered, Price 6 l. 10 s. 6 d. or Half Bound 5 l. 16 s. or any single Number from the Beginning, at 6 d. each.

Number CCV. will be published the First of February.

This Day was published,
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Next Week will be published,
In One Volume, Octavo, Price 4 s. in Boards,
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Translated by an OFFICER.

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N. B. For the Convenience of Officers either on a March, or in the Field, there are some covered with Leather, and done in such a Manner that the Book may be rolled up for the Pocket.

Poſtſcript.

LONDON.

We are well aſſured, that there is no deſign of abandoning the German war; notwithſtanding all that was alledged by Mr. Buſſy, by order of his Court, to demonſtrate the advantage of that ſtep.

The following is a tranſlation of a letter from Count Cobentzel, the Empreſs-Queen's Miniſter for the direction of affairs in the Netherlands, to the wife of the Imperial reſident at Bremen. It is publiſhed by Prince Ferdinand to vindicate his arreſting that lady and her huſband for correſponding with the enemy.

'Madam, I have received your letter of 'the 14th. The face of affairs is much 'changed. The taking of Schweidnitz gives 'us the advantage of the King of Pruſſia; 'and Prince Ferdinand cannot be very eaſy. 'The reſignation of Mr. Pitt, added to 'this, muſt diſconcert the enemy. God 'grant that we may avail ourſelves of theſe 'circumſtances, and next campaign will 'procure us a good peace. I am very ſen'ſible of your punctuality in ſending me all 'the news of your neighbourhood: pray, 'continue to do ſo. All my family preſent 'to you their tendereſt compliments. I am, 'with great reſpect, &c. COBENTZEL.'

Bruſſels, Oct. 20, 1761.

The French frigate the Licorne [Unicorn] mentioned in p. 41. is arrived at Breſt from Port au Prince (with ſugar and indigo) laſt from the Havannah. A Gentleman who came paſſenger in her pretends to ſay, that there were at the Havannah in November laſt ſixteen Spaniſh ſhips of the line and ſix frigates.

Extract of a Letter from Baſque Road, Dec. 17.

"The Old Infernal is juſt arrived, and will ſail in a few days (together with the Firedrake and Furnace) for the Weſt-Indies, at leaſt ſo we are given to underſtand; the Arethuſa is appointed to eſcort them three or 400 leagues on their voyage.

"I don't find there is the leaſt probability of relief for any of the ſhips of this ſquadron: we are again joined by the Superb and Achilles, ſo that we muſter eleven ſail of the line, beſides the Phœnix and two fireſhips. This augmentation of our force is occaſioned by a letter to Mr. Keppel, deſiring that we may keep here a profeſſed ſuperiority to the French ſquadron. Whether the Monſieurs will attempt to come out or not, we know not: they have made ſome preparations for that purpoſe, having careened their ſhips and returned to their former ſtation in the Charente. I fancy we may depend upon this, that they will not attempt to give us a drubbing: if they come out at all, it will be by ſtealth, and that in the night; though this ſeems to us almoſt, if not altogether, an impracticable effort. We ſuppoſe they have have nine ſail of the line and three fireſhips in the river; but I think there are but ſeven of the former that are rigged. We expect another commanding officer here very ſoon: I hear it will be Capt. Mann in the Cornwall: that ſhip and the Royal George have joined Mr. Keppel.

"You will doubtleſs have heard of a late attempt the French made, to ſet ſome of our ſquadron on fire; Their plan was very well laid, but moſt miſerably executed: Whether the failure was owing to their fear, or whether the effect of an accident, I know not; but the veſſels took fire when they were above two miles ahead of our fleet. The night was very dark; the tides at their height, being two days after the change of the moon; the wind was very favourable; and the hour was at half paſt one in the morning; when (it is to be ſuppoſed) if ever, we are leaſt on our guard: Add to this, that they attacked us from a quarter where we ſhould leaſt have expected it; viz. from the N.W. end of the Iſle of Oleron, for we lie within four or five miles of the Iſle of Aix, and from thence I ſhould have thought they would have formed the attempt. They had three veſſels chained head and ſtern to each other, at the diſtance of one third of a cable the one from the other. This would occaſion, you know, a large compaſs in their ſweep; and indeed if they had approached to our ſquadron as near as poſſibly they might have done (conſidering the darkneſs of the night) before they had ſet them on fire, the conſequence might have been fatal to ſome of us. As it happened, the tide drove them to the S.W. of the fleet. The alarm, which was occaſioned by the firſt exploſion (and that was very audible) was very ſoon over, for we ſoon perceived that there was no danger. The next morning we towed the harmleſs remains of theſe veſſels, having extinguiſhed the flames, into the fleet, and cut them up for our uſe. The Trident's barge picked up a boat belonging to the French men of war, which had attended the enterprize: This boat (when double-banked) could row with ten oars: ſhe was quite clean for the purpoſe of rowing, but had only four oars when ſhe was taken: L'Orient is engraved on her ſtern: ſhe had one match in, unlighted, and the remains of one that had been lately extinguiſhed by lying in the run of the boat. We ſuppoſed that the men, who deſigned to eſcape in this boat, were blown up; and we have ſince been informed, that three of their men were killed on the ſpot, and three others very much ſcorched."

The Hampſhire man of war is loſt in a hurricane at Jamaica; and ſeveral others diſmaſted.

This morning died Mrs. Colly, wife of Mr. Colly, Watchmaker in Fleet-ſtreet.

Deal, Jan. 22. Wind N. W. came down his Majeſty's ſloop Martin; Lion, Irvin, for Jamaica; Hope frigate, Williamſhurſt, for Guadalupe; Alexander, Reed, for Antigua; Friendſhip, Mapſton, and Elizabeth, Manly, for Barbadoes; and Pilewell, Roſſiter, for Portſmouth; and remain in the Downs with the ſhips as before; the Tyſon, Stubbs, for St. Kit's; and Puckman, Weſtcombe, and Pompadour, Collingwood, for Plymouth.

ARRIVED,

Johannes, Kindberg, from Seville, off Dover.

Bank Stock, ——	3 ½ Bank An. 1756, ——
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South S. Stock, ſhut	4 per Cent. 1760, 74 ½
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Ditto New, ——	Navy and Vict. Bills, 11
3 per Cent. Bank reduced, 65 ⅝	¾ diſc.
Do. conſol. 63 ⅛ a ¼	Exc. Bills, 5s. a 6s. diſc.
Ditto 1726, ——	Old Long Ann. 20
Ditto 1751, ——	New Long Ann. 20 ⅛
Ditto India Ann.	Scrip. 1762, 74 ⅜ a ⅝
	Omnium, 4 ⅝ a ⅞ diſc.

High-water To-morrow, at 6 Min. after 1 in the Morning, and at 31 Min. after 1 in the Afternoon.

Monday, at 55 Min. after 1 in the Morning, and at 20 Min. after 2 in the Afternoon.

Tueſday, at 40 Min. after 2 in the Morning, and at 2 Min. after 3 in the Afternoon.

LOST from a Gentleman's Sleeve, on Tueſday Morning, in the Court between Leiceſter Fields and Newport-Street, a Mocca Button ſet in Gold; the Edge enamelled, and ſet round with ſmall Rubies. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to Mr. Chadd's, Jeweller, in Bond Street, ſhall receive Half a Guinea reward.

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This Day was publiſhed, Price 6d.

A SERMON preached at the Temple-Church, on Sunday, Nov. 15, 1761, upon Occaſion of the Death of the Right Rev. Father in God, Dr. THOMAS SHERLOCK, late Lord Biſhop of London, who departed this Life on the 18th of July laſt, in the 84th Year of his Age.

By SAMUEL NICOLLS, LL.D.

Maſter of the Temple, Rector of St. James's, Weſtminſter, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty.

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On the firſt of February *will be publiſhed,*

By T. BECKET and P. A. de HONDT, in the STRAND,

Price One Shilling, No. I. (for January 1762) of

The LONDON REGISTER;

OR,

Hiſtorical Notes of the preſent Times.

To be continued Monthly.

It is propoſed to give in each Number the moſt full and authentic Account that can be procured of remarkable Occurrences at home and abroad, particularly the Operations of the Britiſh Fleets and Armies; and to collect into this one Monthly Pamphlet what ſhall be judged worth preſerving of the many uſeful Hints and Pieces of Wit and Humour that almoſt daily iſſue from the Preſs; with a candid Summary of the beſt Things publiſhed on both Sides of every intereſting Queſtion; and Extracts or Specimens of ſuch new Books and Pamphlets as deſerve Notice.

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VOL. XI. [89] N° 795.

The London Chronicle:

OR,

UNIVERSAL EVENING POST.

From TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, to THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1762.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27.

The London Gazette. N° 10176.

Magdebourg, January 9.

GENERAL Platen was expected at Leipzig as this day, with the corps under his command.

Magdebourg, Jan. 12. Pr. Henry came to Leipzig on the 8th inſtant; and after ſettling with General Platen the quarters aſſigned to the corps, which that General led into Saxony, the Prince returned on the 11th to Hoff, where the head-quarter is eſtabliſhed.

M. Verelſt, Envoy Extraordinary from the States General, arrived here laſt night from Berlin, in his way to Holland.

Hamburgh, Jan. 12. By advices from Saxony we learn, that his Royal Highneſs Prince Henry of Pruſſia has changed his former poſition, and is now at Hoff, near Oſchatz.

We are informed, that upon the Prince of Wurtenberg's having entered the dutchy of Mecklenbourg Schwerin, the Duke is returned to Lubeck, and has ordered his mint to be tranſported to Eutin in Ducal Holſtein. The Prince of Wurtenberg's head quarters were to be, as to-day, at Roſtock, and thoſe of Colonel Belling are already at Guſtrow.

Cologne, Jan. 11. The three military hoſpitals, fixed here laſt ſummer, ſtill ſubſiſt; and though we have at preſent very few ſick, yet we have a great number of phyſicians and ſurgeons, who have been this month, for the firſt time, paid in paper money called obligations, current as money. The money formerly ſent to the treaſurers of the French army, was louiſd'ors and crowns; but they now ſend only twenty-five, twelve and a half, eight, and four ſols pieces.

Cologne, Jan. 15. All the foreign troops in the French ſervice have received orders to compleat their regiments by the firſt of April; but the ſcarcity of men, and the trifle they offer for engaging ſoldiers, make the recruiting in theſe countries very ſlow and unſucceſsful.

Liege, Jan. 11. On the arrival of a courier from Stockem, with the news that they had withdrawn the bridge to the right of the Maeſe, on hearing the corps of M. Donceel was advanced to Wert, our Commandant immediately ordered twelve men per company of Roial Rouſſillon to march from Houſſel, the regiment of Roial Cantabres from Ruremond, and detached a hundred militia from hence, to aſſiſt in driving out M. Donceel; but, on examination, it proved a falſe alarm, and none but the militia marched on this expedition.

Bonn, Jan. 11. His Electoral Highneſs has juſt now publiſhed an order in regard to the bad money that appears in theſe countries; by which that of Wirtemberg, Anſpach, Naſſau Weilbourg, Oetting, Bavaria, Weid, Deux Ponts, Saltzbourg, and Nuremberg, are reduced to one half of their former value. The town of Cologne has alſo reduced the money of the King of Pruſſia.

Ruremond, Jan. 10. The regiment of Roial Cantabres, that marched hence laſt week, as well as the cavalry from Munſter Bilſen, and the militia from Liege, have received orders to return to their reſpective quarters, as the report ſpread of a body of Hanoverians appearing in the Campine, proves falſe.

BANKRUPTS.

Henry Robert Morland, of Frith Street, Soho, Painter. To appear Feb. 3, 6, March 9, at Guildhall.

William Walker, of Newgate Street, Blue Manufacturer. To appear Feb. 4, 18, March 18, at ditto.

John Sotree, of Spittle Fields, Weaver.—To appear Feb. 1, 6, March 9, at ditto.

John Townſett, of Faſtborne, Suſſex, Malſter.—To appear Feb. 9, 10, March 9, at the New Coffee-houſe in Lewes.

Dividends to be made to Creditors.

Feb. 16. Alexander Fatio, of London, Merchant.

17. John Crocker, of London, Woollen-draper.

24. Robert Sedgewicke, of Green Lettice-lane, London, Broker.

Richard Benham, of Burſfield, Southampton ſhire, Dealer.

LONDON.

A letter from Paris, by the way of Holland, ſays, that M. de Buſſy was going to the court of Madrid, to execute a commiſſion of a ſecret nature between the two crowns.

We hear from Southampton, that on Saturday laſt a privateer of thirty-ſix carriage and ſwivel guns ſailed from that port on a cruize againſt the Spaniards. She is the firſt privateer that has ſailed ſince the rupture.

Since the declaration of war againſt Spain, the price of ſeamens wages in the merchants ſervice have roſe to upwards of 3l. 10s. per month.

Yeſterday was launched at Blackwall a large new ſhip, for the ſervice of the Hon. Eaſt-India Company, named the Lord Clive, the command of which is given to Captain John Allen.

A letter from Capt. Robert Smith, of the Royal Anne, dated Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe, Dec. 14. ſays, 'I left behind the Capes 'of Philadelphia, the 4th of Oct. bound for 'Guadaloupe; the 15th of the ſaid month it 'blew ſo as that we could carry our courſes 'well enough till about ten minutes after 'eight in the morning, when a ſudden ſquall 'took us at S. W. ſteering S. E. by E. with 'only mainſail, foreſail, and fore-ſtay-ſail 'ſet, and for want of my ſecond mate's not 'attending to this, who had the charge of 'the watch at this unlucky juncture, over-'ſet the ſhip without five ſeconds warning, 'and in leſs than ten minutes from the time 'of my leaving the deck; we were then in 'lat. 32. 15. I reckoned myſelf about 60 'leagues to the eaſtward of Bermuda. In 'that condition we lay for upwards of half 'an hour, before we could get the maſts and 'rigging cut away; afterwards righted with 'neither maſts, nor bowſprit ſtanding, and 'other particulars of our diſtreſs bad enough 'from that unfortunate accident. How-'ever, to crown all, the next morning by 'day-break appeared two French privateers 'from Martinico, a brigantine, called the 'Kouli Kan, Pedro Tanguy, of 12 ſix-'pounders and 150 men, and the ſloop King 'David, Monſ. Tyrell, of 12 four-pounders, 'and 110 men, who took us ſoon after; 'and notwithſtanding the diſtreſs they found 'us in, ſtript me and three paſſengers to a ſhirt 'and waiſtcoat, being all the cloaths they 'left us, watch, buckles, &c. without making 'the leaſt diſtinction. In the condition the 'ſhip was, I made no doubt but I ſhould 'have ranſomed her upon very reaſonable 'terms, and propoſed it to this Pedro Tanguy, 'who replied in a rage, *The Engliſh were 'all pirates, and he would ſooner ſet the ſhip 'on fire, than give me an opportunity to cheat 'him of the ranſom money*, as two others he 'took laſt cruize had done, from Virginia and 'Boſton. He once gave orders to ſet the 'ſhip on fire, after taking as much of the 'cargo out of her, as the privateers could 'conveniently ſtow away, but ſoon contra-'dicted that order, and immediately got to 'work, ſent all the ſpars and ſails the priva-'teers could ſpare aboard the ſhip, and four 'days afterwards on their way to Martinico 'got the ſhip in order to proceed without 'them, and ſtood different ways; and as 'this was round about greatly out of our way, 'choſe to carry us thus far to give us all the 'vexation he could, for no cauſe but mere 'prejudice to the Engliſh in general; he 'landed all his priſoners here on the 21ſt of 'laſt month, and is gone to cruize on the 'coaſt of Guinea.'

A ſhip unknown was loſt in the night between the 12th and 13th inſt. on the Iſland of Ameland in Holland, and all the crew were drowned: ſeveral caſks of coffee berries and oil, marked H. and part of the wreck, were drove aſhore. It was thought ſhe was an Hamburg ſhip laden with piece goods.

On Monday the Right Hon. the Marquis of Granby gave an elegant entertainment at the Thatch'd-Houſe Tavern in St. James's ſtreet, to a great number of officers lately arrived from Germany.

Yeſterday the Aldermen and their Ladies were moſt elegantly entertained at the Manſion-Houſe, by the Lord Mayor.

On Monday laſt the lady of Charles Gould, Eſq; was ſafely delivered of a daughter, at his houſe at Ealing in Middleſex.

On Monday died Thomas Jackſon, Eſq; of Southgate.

Yeſterday died at his houſe in the Broad Sanctuary, in the 77th year of his age, the Rev. Joel Perſehouſe, A. M. ſenior Minor Canon of Weſtminſter-Abbey, and the oldeſt member of that church. He was many years miniſter of Knightſbridge Chapel, which he lately reſign'd.

We hear the Rev. Weldon Champneſs, A. B. Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Chaplain to the Royal Cheſhire Militia, will ſucceed him as Minor Canon of Weſtminſter-Abbey.

Sunday night died Mrs. Smith, wife of Samuel Smith, Eſq; of the Old Jewry.

On Monday died Mr. Wyrill, a wholeſale Glover in Milk-ſtreet, Cheapſide.

On Saturday died at his houſe in Goodman's-Fields, Mr. Joſeph Philemoore, an eminent Silk-Throwſter.

On Monday died at her lodgings at Knightſbridge, Mrs. Williams, relict of Mr. Williams, Glover to his Majeſty, who died about three weeks ago.

On Monday night, about 11 o'clock, the houſe between where Ludgate ſtood and Mr. Tuke's, a Diſtiller, fell down quite flat to the ground. It greatly alarmed the neighbourhood, but happily did no miſchief, as only one perſon was near it, and he hearing a great crack, had juſt time to get out of the way.

Laſt Sunday night as a gentleman was riding full ſpeed, his horſe ſuddenly ſtopt at Newington Turnpike, threw him off, and the gentleman falling with his head againſt the wheel of a coach was kill'd on the ſpot.

D. L. Florizel and Perdita, with Catherine and Petruchio.

C. G. King John, with the Coronation.

This Day was publiſhed, Price 2 s. *ſewed*,

POEMS on ſeveral OCCASIONS.

Printed for John Rivington, at the Bible and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard.

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Such of the Subſcribers as have not yet taken up their Books are deſired to ſend for them as above, or to Mr. Millar in the Strand, or Mr. Dodſley in Pall-mall.

This Day was publiſhed,

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The SECOND EDITION, of

REMARKS upon a Letter to a Diſſenting Miniſter, concerning the Expediency of ſtated Forms of Prayer for Public Worſhip.

By a DISSENTING MINISTER.

To which is now added, A free and full Examination of the Preface to a new Plan of Chriſtian Public Worſhip, called The Chriſtian Common Prayer-Book, or Univerſal Liturgy, lately publiſhed: With a Defence of Water Baptiſm, occaſioned by Remarks on an Addreſs to the People called Quakers. In a Letter to a Friend.

Printed for J. Waugh, at the Turk's Head in Lombard Street; W. Fenner, at the Angel and Bible in Pater noſter row; R. Fleetwood at Liverpool; T. Anderton at Mancheſter; and J. Eddowes at Shrewſbury.

The Story of the Cock-Lane Ghoſt exploded.

I Addreſs myſelf to the Public by the conveyance of your paper, in a few remarks upon the affair of an *inviſible agency*, now practiſing upon the character, I had like to have ſaid, on the life of Mr. ——

I declare myſelf an entire ſtranger to all the parties concerned in this action, and in its conſequences. But, as a man, a chriſtian, and a member of ſociety, I am intitled to conſider, and to give my opinion of this metaphyſical phœnomenon, or intercourſe with a woman in the ſhades, to bring the object of ſome bodies hatred under the imputation of murder, and thereby to the gallows.

A way of proſecution unknown to our laws, which requires clear, perſonal, and creditable evidence upon oath, to obtain a warrant to apprehend a criminal; and facts to be ſworn to, before conviction: and which, if ſuffer'd to proceed, in this caſe before us, without controul, may encourage the ſetting up of proſecutions of this nature, by inviſible agents, under the frightful name of *ſpirits*, in every neighbourhood, to ſatisfy the malice, or to wreak the vengeance, of a ſecret enemy.

The manner in which this affair of the Cock-lane ſpirit is managed is moſt extraordinary; for if my information be right; a child in agitations is the medium of this intercourſe. No child preſent, no ſpirit is heard. A ſpirit, that never ſpeaks, is introduced to anſwer queſtions of a doubtful nature by *knocks* or *rumblings*, that have no ſignification, and convey no ideas, but ſuch as are impoſed on them by a woman connected with the child. A man is accuſed of murder not by the ſuppoſed ſpirit, which has never ſpoke, and therefore could not give the firſt intimation of ſuch a murder; nor of the manner that ſuppoſed murder had been perpetrated. A clergyman is called in: for what? To countenance the ſuppoſition of the reality and truth of an apparition and its accuſation. For, it is certain that he has done nothing more.

The agitated child, I am told, moves compaſſion, which contributes greatly to the belief of the other circumſtances. Its age is thought incapable of being a party in an impoſture of ſo deep a nature. Its agitations move pity more than ſuſpicion.

But they who read the impoſture of the *Boy of Bilſon*, who was only thirteen years old, may, in a great meaſure, get clear of ſuch prejudices in favour of the child.

The *boy of Bilſon*, by inſtruction, could ſo conduct himſelf before the Public, that the ſpectators were induced, by his extraordinary fits, agitations, and the ſurprizing diſtempers wherewith he ſeemed to be affected, to believe him to be *poſſeſſed of a devil and bewitched*.—In his fits he ſeemed to be both *deaf* and *blind*, writhing his mouth, continually groaning and panting, and although often pinched with mens fingers, pricked with needles, tickled on his ſides, whipped ſeverely with rods, and treated with other corrections; he was never known to diſcover the leaſt ſenſe of what was done unto him. When he was thought to be out of his fits, he digeſted nothing given him for nouriſhment, but would often ſurprize the company with voiding and caſting rags, thread, ſtraw, crooked pins, needles, &c. out of his mouth. By ſuch means his belly grew almoſt as flat as his back; his throat ſwelled and grew hard. His tongue ſeemed to be ſtiff and rolled up towards the roof of his mouth; ſo that he ſeemed always dumb, had he not vouchſafed to ſpeak a few words once a fortnight or three weeks.

This impoſture proceeded ſo far, as to accuſe a poor, honeſt, induſtrious old woman, named *Joan Cock*, of *witchcraft*, and of bewitching him in particular. And by his artful behaviour when ſhe was brought ever ſo ſecretly into the room where he was, raiſed a ſtrong preſumption of the truth of his accuſation; for which crime of witchcraft the poor woman was apprehended and obliged to take her tryal at the Stafford aſſizes in 1620, to the manifeſt danger of her life, but acquitted by the jury.

The Judges then committed the care of the boy to the Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, then preſent in court, who carried him to his palace at Eccleſhal; and there having firſt taken the advice of well-approved phyſicians, concerning the ſtate of his body, his Lordſhip did intend to proceed with him by ſeverities: but being informed, in the mean time, that the boy always fell into agitations and violent fits upon hearing theſe words of St. John's goſpel: *In the beginning was the word*, &c. he reſolved to begin with this experiment: 'Boy, ſaith the Biſhop, it is either thou thyſelf, or the devil, that abhorreth thoſe words of the goſpel; and, if it be the devil, there's no doubt of his underſtanding all languages: ſo that he cannot but know, and ſhew his abhorrence, when I recite the ſame ſentence in the goſpel out of the Greek text. But, if it be thyſelf, then thou art an execrable wretch, who play'ſt the devil's part, in loathing that part of the goſpel of Chriſt, which above all other ſcriptures, doth expreſs the admirable union of the Godhead, and manhood in one Chriſt and Saviour, which union is the arch-pillar of man's ſalvation. Wherefore look to thyſelf, for now thou art to be put unto trial, and mark diligently whether it be the ſame ſcripture which ſhall be read unto thee out of the Greek Teſtament, at the reading whereof in the Engliſh tongue, thou doſt ſeem to be ſo much troubled and tormented."

To try this matter by revelation, we ſhall ſtill be at a greater diſtance: The goſpel countenanceth no ſuch intercourſe between heaven and earth. God could not be prevailed upon by the intreaties of the rich man in torments, to permit him to return to the earth, for the converſion of his whole family; how then can we ſuppoſe that this unchangeable nature will permit a ſilly *whore*, to return to the earth, for the detection of her murderer only, who, if guilty, might be more properly, and more certainly found out and puniſhed by ſuch methods, as readily occur to infinite wiſdom.

Therefore, nothing can be a greater impoſition upon common ſenſe, than to introduce this kind of evidence from a ſuppoſed ſpirit, in, and through, the preſence of a child of twelve years old.

Could not God (who made us, and can raiſe the dead) have given the ſuppoſed ſpirit a power to *ſpeak*, and to anſwer articulately the queſtions propoſed, or to have delivered a conſiſtent and plain evidence againſt her murderer, as well as to give her the power to *knock* and to *ſcratch*? That would have taken away all imputations, which now ariſe againſt the veracity of the woman, that pretends to interpret thoſe knocks and ſcratches, which ſhe hears, in return, not to any accuſation from the ſhades, but to queſtions committed for her conveyance to the inviſible agent.

It is worth notice, that the public are to rely entirely on the veracity of this woman interlocutrix, for all the information, they receive from the inviſible agent. She calls her by a name, and aſks, Are you not Fanny?

—Were you poiſoned?—Did not Mr. —— poiſon you? Shall he be proſecuted? Shall he be hanged?—Pretty interrogatories?—To which Fanny anſwered in the affirmative; to ſport away the life of a perſon, whom the laws of the land preſume to be innocent, till legal evidence appears to convict him.—Who is this woman, that preſumes to interrogate, in ſo daring a manner, in defiance of the law, and to the terror of individuals in ſociety, which can never be ſecure from inviſible agencies, if a deluded, or envious, or malicious, or a ſelf-intereſted man or woman, be protected in ſuch practices, to raiſe up a ſuſpicion of murder, and to conjure an inviſible agent to confirm it by tokens, to which the prompter fixes ſignifications.

Then the Biſhop read to him the 12th inſtead of the 1ſt verſe of the 1ſt chapter of St. John, which the pretended Demoniac ſuppoſing to be the firſt verſe in Greek; but he, ſuppoſing that this was ſome other text, ſhewed no ſort of emotion at this reading.

Here the Biſhop would have reſted the detection of the impoſture, and the youngſter ſeemed greatly confounded at his own miſtake; but recovering himſelf, and reſuming various emotions and poſtures, he excuſed himſelf to the company, by pretending he was diſturbed at the ſight of two mice; complained of great ſickneſs; and, in order to get home to his father's houſe, he would anſwer no more queſtions, but by writing, as well as he could, ſignified, that he was troubled with a violent pain in his belly. To confirm his complaint, he next day contrived to make water as black as ink; and continued ſo to do for two days, with tokens of great pain. A circumſtance which alarmed the Biſhop greatly, and had well nigh obtained his diſmiſſion, before the impoſture could be ſufficiently made out, to quiet the minds of the divided people, but by diligence and narrow watching, it was on the third day diſcovered, that he made black water by the help of an inkhorn, which ſtood in one corner of the room: and being taken in the fact, he confeſſed and related the manner of his impoſing ſo many ways upon the Public.

Such an example convinceth me that a child of *twelve years* old is neither ſo innocent nor ignorant, as not to be capable of making a party in a conſpiracy of this nature, without ſearching for reaſons to induce the individuals, who buſy themſelves moſt in ſuch an affair, to ſcheme away the life or reputation of ſome innocent perſon.

The next remark heightens my ſuſpicion of the impoſture. By the interpretation of the knocks we are told, that the inviſible agent is a *good ſpirit*, and to confirm this opinion two or three evidences ſtart up and ſay, that they have ſeen its apparition in a luminous and glorious form; though the child does not pretend to have ſeen any thing more than a figure without arms wound up in a winding ſheet.

If we might form an idea of the happy ſtate of this woman (related to be the inviſible agent, from the account given out by theſe her confidents) her criminal way of life lays but a ſad foundation for hope of her glorious immortality, and to practiſe with ſo much fatigue, diſpirit, and, perhaps, danger to the health both of the body and mind of a child, no ways acceſſary to the crime complained of, nor capable of procuring juſtice upon the pretended delinquent, in no wiſe becomes the character of a juſt ſoul made perfect.

To examine this point more accurately; let us call in the aſſiſtance of reaſon and revelation. If this inviſible agent he ſent to detect a murderer, and to convict him, and to bring him to puniſhment for his crime, ſhe muſt be commiſſioned from that God, who is all wiſe as well as all juſt. But there appears no wiſdom in a proceſs againſt the perſon accuſed by this inviſible agent, becauſe it produceth no evidence, which can be admitted, by the laws of our country; of which God is not ignorant. Therefore, ſhe is not ſent from God.—The manner in which this dark affair is carried on, nowiſe ſavours of the wiſdom of the Almighty; for, inſtead of detecting a criminal, it raiſes ſuſpicions and creates doubts. It can bring nothing to a fair and ſatisfactory concluſion. It rather alarms and opens a way for the guilty to flee and eſcape, than ſecure him to atone for his crime by the hand of juſtice.

It is reaſonable alſo to aſk, why God chuſes to interpoſe in this extraordinary manner, to point out a murderer? and to turn the proof of his crime from the common courſe of the law of evidence into a channel of proofs, which cannot be admitted in evidence by the laws of his country? Shall we ſay it is on account of God's extraordinary favour towards a woman that is ſuppoſed to depart this life in a ſtate of fornication with a man, that had been her ſiſter's huſband? This would be ſuppoſing too much. Shall we ſay God was driven to this method by the intricacy and difficulty of bringing this affair to light? This is begging the queſtion. No, they who are converſant in the ways of God's diſtributive juſtice, and in the means of his bringing murderers to judgment, can inform us of many ways, and all of them more conſiſtent with his own wiſdom, and with the human underſtanding, than this abſurd and inconcluſive manner, where there appears no crime; no confeſſion; no proſecutor.

The accuſation againſt the ſuppoſed criminal is no leſs than murder: which, according to the woman's interrogatories and interpretation of the inviſible agent's knocks, was perpetrated by poiſon, and by a poiſon called *arſenick*, adminiſtred by himſelf in a liquor called *purl*; at a time, the deceaſed lay ill of the ſmall-pox.

How came the woman, who firſt put theſe queſtions to the inviſible agent, to ſurmiſe theſe particulars? What led her to ſuſpect the inviſible agent was that particular Fanny? Why not rather thought it to be Fanny's ſiſter, eſpecially, as the art of *knocking* took place under the child's bed before Fanny's death, and, according to this woman's own account, was ſuppoſed to be done by Mr. ——'s firſt wife, Fanny's ſiſter? Some reaſon ſhould be aſſigned, why the firſt ſiſter deceaſed did knock, and why ſhe left of knocking.

How can it be reconciled with reaſon or revelation, that the ſpirit of a woman departed this life, who, while in the body, could not diſcover the kind of poiſon given her, ſhould, in her ſeparate ſtate, beyond the grave, recollect the affairs of this world, and be endowed with knowledge to find out the ſpecific poiſon, which took away her life? *In the grave all our thoughts periſh.*

Or, how can it be credited that any man would attempt ſo wicked a thing, in a liquor, ſo improper to be drank in the ſmall-pox? Or that a woman could be ſo regardleſs of her own ſafety, as to drink *purl* in that diſtemper?

Theſe are palpable inconſiſtencies, which I leave to the conſideration of the reader: and may aſſiſt thoſe, who ſeek to unravel this myſterious dark affair.

This I hope is the intention of the clergy, who either by ſolicitation, or curioſity, have appeared at this place of interlocution with a ſuppoſed agent from the ſhades. I myſelf am a clergyman of the eſtabliſhed church; and ſincerely wiſh they would walk circumſpectly in this affair, and take heed that their too credulous leaning towards its reality, do not encourage the impoſture, and impoſe upon the credulity of thoſe, who pay great regard to their knowledge, piety and order. Let them avoid the Popiſh error, which preſumes to eſtabliſh an Order of *Exorciſts*, which Chriſt has not appointed, for conjurations and deceiving mankind by a dark intercourſe with ſpirits and devils; and let them not hide their talent, but exert every gift which God has bleſſed them with, to prevent deception, to detect impoſture, and to defend the wiſdom and order of God's diſtributive juſtice.

I am, Your's; &c. J. E.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT at a General Meeting of Subſcribers to the propoſed Navigation from the Humber, near Tetney Haven, to the Town of Louth in the County of Lincoln, and of the Owners of Lands adjacent, held at the Manſion-Houſe, in the ſaid Town of Louth, on Thurſday the 31ſt of December, 1761,

Preſent, The Right Hon. the Earl of Scarborough, Ayſcough Boucherett, Eſq; Samuel Daſhwood, Eſq; Charles Amcotts, Eſq; George Heneage, Eſq; Matthew Liſter, Eſq; Maximilian Cerjat, Eſq; Charles Chaplin, Eſq; for himſelf and John Chaplin, Eſq; William Marſhal, Eſq; for himſelf, Robert Cracroft and Jonathan Fields, Eſqrs. John Harriſon, Eſq; for himſelf and John Pindar, Eſq; Gilbert Caldecot, Eſq; Richard Pilkington, Eſq; for himſelf and Mrs. Biddulph; Chriſtopher Clayton, Eſq; Dymoke Liſter, Eſq; Robert Newton, Eſq; Wharton Emerſon, Eſq; Charles Daſhwood, Eſq; Robert Neve, Eſq; Thomas Maſſingberd, Eſq; James Birch, Eſq; Wm. Floyer, Eſq; John Burton, Eſq; Middlemore Ward, Eſq; Gilbert Pilkington, Eſq; Joſeph Cace, Eſq; for himſelf and Langley Gace, Eſq; Nicholas Wrigglesworth, Eſq; Warden of Louth; John Cracroft, Eſq; Charles Clarke, M. D. Thomas Hardy, M. D. Bentley Pennett, Eſq; for himſelf, William Welby and Thomas Beaumont, Eſqrs. Mr. Jolland for himſelf and John Maddiſon, Eſq; Mr. Maſtin for Endimion Porter, Eſq; Mr. Bradley for Cornwall Tathwell, M. D. Mr. Maſon for the Hon. Lady Pawlett; Mr. Lee for himſelf and Mr. Johnſon; Capt. Weſt; Mr. Loft for himſelf, Father and John Buſſiere, Eſq; Mr. Nicholas Shaw for himſelf and the Rev. Dr. Saunders; Mr. John Ludlam, Mr. Willerton, Mr. Beaty, the Rev. Mr. Wadeſon, the Rev. Mr. L'Oſte, the Rev. Mr. Sugar, the Rev. Mr. Searle, Mr. Thorey Chapman, Mr. Robert Chapman, Mr. Thorpe for Jervis Scrope, Eſq; Mr. John Elye, Mr. Anthony Bennett, Mr. Edward Bennett, Mr. Bewley, Mr. Chriſtopher Birch, Mr. Gwillim, Mr. Inett, Mr. Alexander Gunniſs, Mr. Friſkney Gunniſs, Mr. Thorold, Mr. Wharfe, Mr. Holland, Mr. Cannon, Mr. Green, Mr. Hewſon, Mr. Graham, Mr. Burman, and Mr. Blinkhorn.

The Schemes and Reports of Mr. John Grundy, of Spalding, Engineer, and the Report of Mr. John Smeaton, another Engineer, relative to that Undertaking, were read, and the Heads of a Bill intended to be brought into Parliament for carrying the ſaid Schemes into Execution, were then alſo read, explained, and in general approved of by the Parties then preſent: But as ſeveral Proprietors of Lands, intereſted therein, were abſent, and the Subſcribers being deſirous of giving all Parties concerned, or having any Connections therewith, full Satisfaction as to the Utility of the Work:

It was ordered, That the ſaid Minutes or Heads of Clauſes then read and agreed upon, ſhould be forthwith printed and diſtributed to the ſeveral Proprietors, and others intereſted therein, as ſoon as conveniently may be.

It was alſo further ordered, That another General Meeting be held at the Manſion Houſe in Louth aforeſaid, on the 22d Day of July next, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid: And all Perſons who have any Thing to propoſe, are deſired to attend by themſelves, or Agents, and deliver in ſuch Propoſals in Writing.

KNIGHT, Secretary.

Of the Adminiſtration and Improvement of the Revenue of Spain.

From Cardinal Alberoni's Political Teſtament, *publiſhed in* 1753.

[Concluded from p. 61.]

IT is impoſſible to lay down any certain rules for a judicious œconomy in the management of the public money, ſubſequent to the order and method uſed in collecting it, without entering into a detail which would require a large volume. The general principles are well known, and a great many of them do not ſuit either the preſent condition of Spain, or the genius of the people. The Spaniards, though in other reſpects a judicious nation, are generally miſtaken in their opinion concerning the management of the revenue. They look upon the beſt judged œconomy as extravagance, and are apt to give the name of prudent frugality to a conduct that leaſt deſerves it. They do not like the magnificence of the court, which certainly would enrich the Public; but they admire that ancient niggardlineſs which keeps the common people ſo low, and perpetually impoveriſhes the ſtate.

The opulence of a country conſiſts chiefly in a conſtant and regular circulation of ſpecie between the Sovereign and his ſubjects. The genius and taſte of the Miniſters diverſify its channels; but it is of very little importance of what materials they form theſe channels, or what figure and ſhape they give them, provided none of them are diverted, or loſt. The royal buildings at Verſailles, and the machine of Marli, have returned immenſe ſums to the people of France, which could not have been boarded in the treaſury, without putting a ſtop to circulation; and, as unuſeful as thoſe edifices may be, if conſidered in themſelves, yet the millions they coſt were perhaps better employed, than if Mr. Colbert had laid them up as a fund for a future war.

The marks of diſſipation and waſte are either the impoveriſhing the people, or the entering into ſuch expences as are abſolutely loſt to the ſtate. The bull feaſts are a real waſte. Theſe ſhews are never exhibited by the King, or the city of Madrid, but they are attended with a much greater expence than would be ſufficient to erect a new palace worthy of the King of Spain. Thoſe toys *, which coſt ſo much money, and the profuſion of which conſtitutes the eſſential part of the feaſt, come from abroad; and the money laid out upon them is for ever loſt to the kingdom: whereas in erecting as expenſive an edifice as the Eſcurial, the money would only circulate in the kingdom; and if it was directed by any able Miniſter, who would embrace this opportunity to revive induſtry, and to inſpire the nation with a taſte for the polite arts, it would keep thoſe ſums at home, of which the nation is ſtripped by the virtuoſos of the reſt of Europe.

Habit and cuſtom have rendered the people blind, in regard to the monſtrous waſte which the ſumptuous liberality of the Auſtrian Princes has introduced into the King's houſhold. It is ſurpriſing to think of the immenſe expence of thoſe daily † diſtributions of proviſions, which come from the King's kitchen. By changing them into annual penſions, payable in ready money, the King would be a gainer by more than one half of the ſums, which are charged to his account, and ſwallowed up by a ſmall number of purveyors; and thoſe gratuities, which now are a burthen to him, might be converted to the advantage of the Government. Moſt of thoſe people have no other ſubſiſtence than their ſhare or proportion of proviſions. They are ſure that this will be a competency for them ſo long as they live, and they ſpend their days in a lofty ſtate of indolence, as perſons that have no apprehenſion of ever coming to want: but at the ſame time, they know that this is only a maintenance for themſelves, which hinders them from ever thinking of entering into a married ſtate, for fear of being incumbered with a family. If they were to have a penſion paid them in money, they would ſtrive to raiſe themſelves above that ſtate of mediocrity to which their preſent allowance neceſſarily confines them; by procuring an advance of a few years ſalary, which they might employ in trade. They might expect, by their honeſt endeavours, to be able to provide for a family; and conſequently they would not be afraid of entering into the ſtate of wedlock. Spain would ſoon grow populous, if a prudent uſe was made of its preſent inhabitants. The Government alone is to be blamed, if with all the advantages which this country has above moſt of the other ſtates of Europe, yet the difference between her and them is ſtill ſo greatly to her diſadvantage.

With regard to the inland trade, this kingdom has as few conveniences for its encouragement, as the moſt ſavage and inhoſpitable countries: the public roads are juſt the ſame as when each province was a diſtinct kingdom, when all their wealth lay in their harveſts; and conſequently when thoſe defiles muſt have been conſidered as advantageous poſts, which kept their neighbouring enemies from making incurſions. It is hardly poſſible even for mules to croſs the two Caſtiles. In a country watered by the fineſt rivers, they do not ſo much as underſtand the uſe of boats. Goods aſcend and deſcend the Guadiana, the Ebro, and the Tagus, on ſumpter horſes. They have not as yet attempted to render theſe rivers navigable, and they have even refuſed the offer made them by the Dutch. The ſtill admired remains of the Roman highways do not inſpire them with a noble emulation. They have heard, if I may ſo ſay, the noiſe of thoſe workmen who joined the two ſeas by a canal of ſixty leagues in length; they have ſeen them level mountains, raiſe valleys, cut through rocks, and convey rivers over bridges. So fine a model has produced nothing more than a fruitleſs admiration.

After the repairing of the public roads, and rendering the rivers navigable, a trade might be opened in Spain worthy of that kingdom; provided only one thing more of equal difficulty was effected by the Miniſters; this is, to inſpire the Spaniards with the very genius and ſpirit of commerce. Innumerable are the obſtacles that lie in the way. It would be ſurmounting one of the greateſt, if the grandees and the nobility could be prevailed on not to put off paying their tradeſmen, till they run ſo deep into debt as to be no longer able to hinder their eſtates from being ſeized. This is reckoned the faſhion in high life, and may be ſaid to be one of the greateſt damps to trade. The merchant, knowing how long he muſt wait for his money, ſells at an exorbitant price. By this way of proceeding his credit fails; ſo that finding himſelf unable to go on with any proſpect of ſucceſs, he retires from buſineſs, with the expectation that the nobleman will pay him his bill ſome time or other, and enable him to lead an idle indolent life.

The commerce of America is neglected even more than the inland trade of Spain, ſo as to be ſtill in its infancy. The Spaniards hardly know the elements of it. We cannot conceive how men, who wanted neither underſtanding nor affection for their country, ſhould ever propoſe to render this trade entirely free. Is the nation then ſo active and induſtrious, as to ſurpaſs the French, the Engliſh, and the Dutch? If the trade of America were left open to all nations, in ten years time the Spaniards would be on the ſame footing there, as the Portugueſe are on the coaſt of Guinea. It will be ſaid, that the king would thereby grow rich: but this is the very thing that ſhocks common ſenſe. The king's wealth depends on the opulence of his people; now Spain, deprived of its Indies, is the moſt wretched country in Europe. Suppoſe the Creolians would continue their allegiance, or were valiant enough to defend themſelves againſt the enemies of the crown of Spain; what would become of thoſe far more conſiderable duties, which it is propoſed that this monarch ſhall raiſe on the new trade? Smuggling will be rendered more eaſy, and continue as gainful as ever. It is contrary to experience to imagine that merchants will ſet up for honour and generoſity, and ſcruple to run ſome riſk for the ſake of making a conſiderable profit by clandeſtine ways, rather than acquire a ſmall and lawful gain without danger. All merchants whatever think in this reſpect like the Engliſh; they conſider the ſea as a common field *, where every one has a right to the graſs he can lay his ſcythe to. The advantages which Spain is capable of deriving from the Indies, can never be rightly obtained but by having a ſuperior navy. Till ſhe has acquired a force of this kind, ſhe ought to ſet the higheſt value on the preſervation of her excluſive commerce.

The weak ſtate into which the Spaniſh navy is fallen within theſe thirty years, cannot be imputed to any defect in the adminiſtration. There is no maritime power whatever that has a better regulation in its Admiralty-office. The wiſdom with which the Prince who eſtabliſhed it, comprized the ſeveral objects within its juriſdiction; the prudence with which he enabled it to foreſee, or to guard againſt ſuch inconveniences as might ariſe, leave no excuſe to the officers in that commiſſion. As they are inveſted with an authority which ſets them above all difficulties, and would even render them arbiters of future events, if the inconſtancy of the waves did not ſet limits to human prudence; they are accountable to the nation for the affronts to which the annihilation of its naval forces keeps it continually expoſed. What figure would the Engliſh make, in compariſon to that of Spain, if this department of the miniſtry made uſe of thoſe means which Providence has put in their power? Have the King's yards in the river Thames, the beſt timber and the beſt iron in the world ready to their hands, like thoſe of Biſcay and Catalonia? Is the martial courage of the Engliſh ſailors to be compared to that of the Spaniards, who puſh it even to a degree of heroiſm? Does the Engliſhman obey the orders of the admiralty office with the ſame docility and ſubmiſſion as the Spaniard?

And yet if diſeaſes and the winds had not declared themſelves in favour of the new world

* The expences of a bull feaſt conſiſt chiefly in gloves, ſilk ſtockings, garters, fans, lace, ribbons, &c. for the wives of the Tituladoes and officers. It is reckoned that the king's account alone amounts to 20,000 piaſters.

† The penſioners, whoſe number amounts to ſeveral thouſand, are allowed even ſugar and chocolate.

* In all probability the Cardinal borrowed this expreſſion from the Spectator.

in the laſt war, two pitiful* Engliſh ſquadrons would have taken it from Spain. What a ſhame that Lord Anſon, with one ſhip only, ſhould have inſulted her towns, burnt her ſhips in her ports, and infeſted her ſeas two years with impunity! How could they bear that a handful of pirates, who with a ſingle ſquadron of galleys kept in proper order might have been hindred from ſtirring out of their haunts, ſhould in the midſt of peace, make a nation ſuffer all the calamities of war; ſhould put a total ſtop to commerce, and carry into ignominious ſlavery a number of men, of whom the ſtate ſtands in ſo great need? They do not ſeem to be convinced that the ſtrength of the monarchy ſhould be exerted chiefly by ſea.

There is nothing ſo noble and ſo grand, which we may not expect from the natural diſpoſition of the Spaniards, provided it is ſet before them in a right point of view. Hitherto they have been uſed to look upon the ſea ſervice rather as the road to wealth and fortune than to glory. Excepting the commanders in chief, who are frequently grandees of the firſt claſs, moſt of the ſea officers are gentlemen, whom the expectation of improving their fortune induces to quit their homes. The grandees and lords would rather have a captain of horſe's commiſſion, notwithſtanding the great number of ſuperiors and equals they muſt expect to meet with in the army, than the command of a man of war, where ſtruggling with winds and waves, they receive no orders from a commander, and have no other ſuperior than God. The Court may ſet them right as ſoon as they pleaſe. Let them grant thoſe honourable diſtinctions to the gentlemen of the navy, which they ſeem to have wantonly laviſhed on the land ſervice: let them ſhew ſuch attention to this department, as ſhall teſtify that they look upon it, what it really is, as the principal ſupport of the monarchy; ſoon they will find as much difficulty to provide ſuch places on board their navy as ſhall ſatisfy all thoſe who expect to be preferred according to their birth and rank, as hitherto they have been puzzled in finding proper perſons to fill up thoſe places that were vacant.

It is a very bad policy to diſtribute the commiſſions on board the navy according to age and ſeniority. We ſhould conſider the King's ſhip as a little world, where the commander ought to be poſſeſſed of thoſe qualities by which the reſpect, eſteem, and affections of mankind are attracted. When a ſhip is attacked, victory is its only reſource. The command therefore ſhould be in the hands of a perſon capable of ſetting every ſpring in motion, that can influence the minds of his men. A captain who has attained that dignity by his age and ſervices, has no other way of exciting his people to perform their duty, than by his example, or perhaps by adding the terror of puniſhment. But at the ſight of an inevitable danger, theſe two ſprings have little or no ſtrength. A young lord, a grandee of the firſt or ſecond claſs, has ſeveral other means of animating his ſeamen. His birth renders his example more ſtriking; and by his liberality he wins their affections. The firſt gains him reſpect; the other, eſteem and love, joined with gratitude. As a captain of a man of war is always within ſight of his men, he cannot, like a land officer, conceal his faults. The ſoldiers of a private company are acquainted with their captain's bravery, perhaps they go no further; and they have an eſteem for him, tho' he is blunt, proud, rigidly ſevere, and even parſimonious. But the crew of a ſhip ſuſpect their captain's having been too ſparing of his proviſions, or carried on a private trade; and this is enough to ſet them againſt him. His ſweet temper, his valour, and his other good qualifications are never conſidered; they have no affection for him; and they refuſe to bear a ſhare in perils where he is to have almoſt the whole glory. The ſtrength of a ſhip conſiſts chiefly in its Captain. How attentive would the nobleman be to form a ſhip's company on whom he could depend! What care would not he take of the rigging, victualling, arms, and ammunition of the veſſel! What emulation would not there be in a fleet of twenty or five and twenty ſail of ſuch a claſs! The knowledge of navigation belongs properly to the maſters and pilots. Courage and reſolution conſtitutes the full capacity of a Captain; experience gives him the qualifications neceſſary for a Commodore or Admiral.

The galleys are a branch of the navy greatly neceſſary to Spain, and yet by reaſon of the bad footing on which they are at preſent, it may be ſaid, that they are of very little ſervice. This however might be rectified, and they might be rendered as formidable as they now are deſpicable, if inſtead of ſlaves their crews were to be voluntary ſeamen. Suppoſe there was a law to bind the free Negroes for ever, not to marry their ſons till they are two and twenty years of age, and after they have ſent them to ſerve four years on board the gallies; ſuch a regulation would furniſh the ſtate with a kind of ſeamen that are wanted, and would bring on no other burden but their pay, which ought to be the ſame as that of other ſeamen. This would not amount to a very great expence, and the ſuperiority which the gallies would derive from hence, would ſoon return the money with intereſt.

Even if this branch of the King's ſervice was upon an honourable footing, ſo that the officers and ſoldiers were the flower of Spain, ſtill there will be always a deficiency in point of valour, ſo long as the galleys are rowed only by ſlaves. They are enemies that are more to be feared than thoſe whom we are encountering; and it is ſeldom prudent to venture upon boarding the enemy's ſhip, when to guard our own, we muſt leave half our crew on board. To this prudence it is owing that ſuch a number of magnificent galleys lie rotting ſo long at Marſeilles, Barcelona, and Civita Vecchia, while the Barbary corſairs ſcour the whole Mediterranean. Twelve galleys, completely equipped with none but fighting men, would ſoon clear the ſea; while fifty, after the ordinary way of fitting them out, hardly dare go upon a cruiſe.

After four years ſervice, thoſe rowers who did their duty, might be diſcharged in an honourable manner, with leave to go a cruizing againſt the Barbary corſairs in the ocean. Theſe privateers would be inſpired with new ardour from the hopes of making ſlaves, whom they might be permitted to tranſport to their plantations in America; and their number would be ſufficient to mann two of the beſt frigates, which ſhould be kept always a cruiſing off the Canaries. No more would be wanting to chace away the Sallee rovers, and ſuch like vermin. The neceſſary ſums for this ſervice would be found in the increaſe and ſecurity of commerce, and in the ſavings made by a reduction of land forces.

* In order to have a right knowledge of the ſea forces of England, we need only to read Lord Anſon's voyage. The idea he gives of his ſquadron, upon its ſailing, and of the difficulty he had to man it, clears Cardinal Alberoni from all imputation of hatred and prejudice.

THE Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, will give a Premium of 30l. to be divided as hereafter mentioned, to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall on or before the 20th Day of February next, produce the beſt Model of a four-wheel'd carriage, on Iron Axle-trees (made by a Scale of two Inches to a Foot) proper for the Conveyance of Fiſh from diſtant Sea-ports to London, to be drawn by two Horſes a-breaſt. The Body of the Carriage to be open for Air, and to receive Baſkets capable of containing about ten hundred Weight of Fiſh; to be hung either on Springs, Braces, or any other Contrivance, moſt convenient for preventing Injury from jolting or ſhaking, and to be furniſhed with Means for ſpreading a Tilt or Canvas Covering to keep off the Sun, Rain, &c. and alſo to admit a free Current of Air between it and the Baſkets, and to take off eaſily together for Lading or Unlading.

For the beſt Model, according to the above Deſcription, 20l.

For the ſecond beſt Model, 10l.

Likewiſe a Premium of 21l. will be given for the Models of a two-wheeled carriage, with the ſame Properties as above-mentioned, to be drawn by one horſe, and to carry about 500 Weight, viz. to the beſt, 14l.

And to the ſecond beſt, 7l.

Each Candidate is required to deliver with his Model a Drawing by a Scale, together with a Deſcription of the Scantlings and Dimenſions of the ſeveral Parts of the Carriage, and the Price at which he judges the ſame may be made in its proper Magnitude.

N. B. Cheapneſs, Simplicity, and Eaſineſs of Draught will be conſidered as eſſential Merits.

The Perſon who gains the firſt Part of either of theſe Premiums, ſhall not be entitled to the ſecond beſt of the ſame Premium; nor will any Premium be given, unleſs the Models be judged deſerving.

The Candidates are deſired to ſend with their Models and Drawings a Paper ſealed up, with their Names and Place of Abode, in the Inſide thereof, having alſo on the Outſide a Mark correſponding with ſuch as they ſhall think proper to put on the Model and Drawing: And ſuch only to whom the reſpective Premiums are adjudged will be opened, and the reſt returned unopened with the Matters to which they belong, if enquired after by their reſpective Marks.

The Candidates are to inform themſelves of the Shape and Size of Baſkets moſt proper for *the Package* of Fiſh, and to frame their Carriages accordingly.

Strand, By Order of the Society,
Jan. 20, 1762. PETER TEMPLEMAN, *Sec.*

To be Sold to the higheſt Bidder, at the White Hart Inn *in* Boſton, *in the County of* Lincoln, *on* Friday *the 5th Day of* February *next, between the Hours of Three and Five o'Clock in the Afternoon,*

A Farm at Wrangle near Boſton aforeſaid: Conſiſting of a good Brick Meſſuage, with convenient Outhouſes thereto belonging, and in good Repair; together with Sixty-three Acres of Paſture Land by Eſtimation, and Thirty-eight Acres of Marſh, as the ſame are now in the Tenure of Francis Goodrick, under a Leaſe for twenty one Years (ſixteen of which are unexpired at Lady-day next) at the yearly Rent of fifty eight Pounds, but capable of great Improvement upon the Determination of the ſaid Leaſe. The greateſt Part of the Paſture Land is very rich and ſweet, and the whole Premiſes are extremely well fenced and watered.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale enquire of Mr. Robert Baukes, Attorney at Law, at Sleaford in the ſaid County; or of Mr. William Kirkby, Attorney at Law, in Hatton-Garden, London.

Thurſday, Jan. 28.

Dublin, January 19.

LETTERS Patent are preparing to be paſſed under the Great Seal of this kingdom, containing a grant unto the Right Hon. Jon. Baron of Rawdon of Moyra, and his heirs male, of the dignity of an Earl, by the name, ſtile, and title, of Earl of Moyra, in the county of Down.

Yeſterday died, at his houſe in Kevin's Port, aged 107, William Maple, Eſq; many years chemiſt to our univerſity, and at the time of his deceaſe Secretary to the Dublin Society.

A few days ago died, in the 110th year of his age, Mr. John Rider, of Greenhills, in the county of Dublin. He ſerved with reputation in the Imperial Army, and was at the raiſing the ſiege of Vienna in the year 1683, under the great John Sobieſki.

Corke, Jan. 14. We hear that moſt of the old marching regiments on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark; from which it is imagined there will be a conſiderable body of troops ſent abroad in the ſpring.

Dublin, Jan. 19. The beginning of this month, a large whale, 55 feet long, was left dry by the ebbing of the tide, on a bank of ſand, on the ſea coaſt near Ballyſhannon, and flounced himſelf to death, before the return of the tide. He was in purſuit of large ſhoals of herrings which are now taking on that coaſt in great plenty.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Saliſbury, Jan. 25. On Tueſday laſt Mrs. Rook, an elderly woman, of Redlynch, near Downton, coming to market on horſeback, with a pair of hampers under her, had the misfortune to be thrown off near Hanham, by a team of horſes, that took fright, and run againſt one of her hampers, and ſhe unhappily falling under the waggon, was run over by one of the wheels, and ſo much bruiſed in her breaſt, that ſhe died the Thurſday following.

Gloucester, Jan. 25. Yeſterday a ſoldier in Col. Burgoyn's Light Dragoons, quartered here, attempted to ſhoot himſelf. For want of ball he had charged his piſtol with a piece of brick-bat, and very luckily it ſtruck upon the breaſt-bone, which preventing its penetrating, it cauſed only a ſlight wound. This raſh action is attributed to deſpair, the conſequence of a diſappointment in love. The fair one, we are now told, relents, and commands him to live.

SHIP NEWS.

Falmouth, Jan. 23. Wind S. E. Arrived the Aurora, Monk, from Plymouth for Whitehaven, and his Majeſty's ſloop Scorpion from Plymouth, with the trade for Milford. Sailed the Pitt packet boat, Goddard, for New-York, and Expedition packet-boat, Todd, for Lisbon.

Plymouth, Jan. 24. Arrived the Wager ſloop of war, with the trade from Portſmouth; Young Dirk, Ahrens, of and from Dantzick for Plymouth; and a veſſel from Saloe, laſt from Gibraltar, in ballaſt, for Scotland.

Pool, Jan. 25. Arrived the Grandſon, Gregory, from Newfoundland, and John and Mary, Daw, from London. Sailed the Earn, Lee, for Plymouth; Thomas and Mary, Wills, for Guernſey; and Tartar, Jolliff, for South Carolina.

Southampton, Jan. 25. Wind E. S. E. Arrived the Mary, Harvey, from Rye. Sailed the Phœnix, Falle, for Jerſey.

Cowes, Jan. 25. Wind E. On the 20th came in the Young Iſaac, Guilbert, from Guernſey for the Weſt-Indies. On the 21ſt ſailed the Richmond privateer, Guatier, on a cruize; Indian Queen, Bound, to Spithead, to ſeek convoy for Liſbon. On the 22d came to an anchor in Cowes Road, and ſailed again the ſame day, the Wager man of war, Capt. Fitzherbert, from Spithead, and Mary tranſport, Mead, from Portſmouth, both for Plymouth; Delafield, Daniel, from London for Dublin; Young Dirk, Ahrens, from Dantzick for Plymouth. Likewiſe ſailed the Peggy ſloop of war, for Plymouth; Nightingale, Broderick; Reſtoration, Geffels; Providence, Hodgſon; Liberty, Conforth; tranſports for Belleiſle; Induſtry, Hempſeed, from this port for Senegal; Induſtry, Edgar, from Newcaſtle for Gibraltar; Charming Polly, M'Laughlin, from London for Liſbon; Experiment tender, Braveneau, from Portſmouth, with French paſſengers for St. Malo; Newport, Peters, from this port for Belleiſle. On the 23d came in the Charming Molly, Beard, from London for Africa; Durell, De Putron, from Guernſey for the Weſt-Indies. On the 24th came in the Acton, Gillis, from Newcaſtle. Sailed the Hope, Pearſe, to Spithead, to ſeek convoy for Liſbon.

Deal, Jan. 26. Wind N. W. Sailed yeſterday, the Britannia, Scott, for Jamaica, and Prince Edward, Shepherd, for Antigua. Remain in the Downs the Prince, Commodore Moore; Flora, Maidſtone, and Syren men of war, with the Pomona, Hunter, and Hazard ſloops, and Anne victualler. His Majeſty's ſloop Hunter is juſt ſailed on a cruize.

LONDON.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Jan. 26.

'Sunday evening the Enterprize ſailed from 'Spithead on a cruize, as did the Pelican 'and Bonetta ſloops.

'Tueſday the Prince Edward and Aſſiſt-'ance ſailed out of the harbour to Spithead.

'We expect the Bellona out this tide.

'The Namure is come out of dock, and 'is fitting for the ſea with all expedition.

'At Spithead Admiral Holbourne, with 'ſeven ſail of men of war.'

The Young Eagle, Manſton, from Oporto to Newfoundland, was taken by a French privateer, who after taking out the crew ſunk her.

A ſhip, name not mentioned, is arrived at Cork from Guadaloupe, who came out the 12th of December, and brings advice that the troops from North America were not arrived.

The York frigate, Knill, from London, bound to Antigua and Guadaloupe, who put into Ferrol ſome time ago to ſtop a leak, after being thoroughly refitted, ſailed from thence the 13th of December in the morning, with a fair wind.

The Page, Wallington, for London, who ſailed with the laſt convoy from Virginia, is put back to Virginia.

Saturday the Experiment tender ſailed from Portſmouth with French paſſengers, who choſe to return to Old France from Canada, and are bound to St. Maloes.

A ſhip from Senegal, with gum, is loſt near Waterford.

Tueſday were entered for exportation 71,476 lb. of tobacco for Cadiz, 1400 quarters of wheat-meal for Portugal, 500 quarters of wheat and 500 quarters of wheat-meal for the Weſt Indies, and 880 cwt. of refined ſugar for Germany and Flanders.

Tueſday the Prince of Mecklenbourg, brother to her Majeſty, was introduced to their Majeſties at St. James's.

Yeſterday both Houſes of Convocation met in Weſtminſter Abbey, purſuant to their laſt adjournment, and were farther adjourned by commiſſion.

Advices from Verſailles ſay, that the King has granted a penſion of 2000 livres to M. de Voltaire.

Yeſterday the Judges met at Lord Manſfield's chambers, near Weſtminſter-hall, and choſe their circuits for the Lent Aſſizes, viz. *Midland*, Lord C. J. Pratt, Mr. Juſtice Bathurſt. *Northern*, Lord Manſfield, Mr. Baron Smythe. *Norfolk*, Lord C. B. Parker, Mr. Juſtice Clive. *Home*, Mr. Juſtice Denſon, Mr. Juſtice Foſter. *Oxford*, Mr. Juſtice Wilmot, Mr. Juſtice Noel. *Weſtern*, Mr. Baron Adams, Mr. Baron Gould.

We hear that the Rev. Mr. Davies, LL. B. has been preſented to the rectory of Llangaſty Tally Llyn, in the county of Brecon, by Richard Davies, Eſq; and alſo to the vicarage of Talgarth, in the ſaid county, by the Dean and Chapter of Windſor.

Yeſterday morning, and not before, was married at Chriſt Church in Surry, Thomas Gilbert, Eſq; to Miſs Philips.

The Rev. William Jenkins is collated by the Biſhop of Exeter, to the Vicarage of Upottery, in his Lordſhip's diocefe, void by death.

A few days ſince died ſuddenly at Hemſtead in Hertfordſhire, Mr. Hawkins, an Apothecary of that place.

Tueſday laſt died at Edmonton Mrs. Winterbottom, relict of Thomas Winterbottom, Eſq; Alderman of Billingſgate ward.

On Thurſday laſt died, at Briſtol, Edward Cooper, Eſq; one of the Aldermen of that corporation.

On Friday laſt died of a violent fever, at Wroxhall, in the county of Warwick, Dr. Thomas Wren, eldeſt ſon of Chriſtopher Wren, Eſq.

Sunday laſt died at his houſe in Panton-Square, Mr. Baron, Engraver.

We hear a gentleman who ſome time ago died in New England, has left a fortune of fifty thouſand pounds New England currency, to a perſon who keeps a Tavern near Covent-Garden.

Yeſterday the report of the malefactors in Newgate, being made to his Majeſty, Samuel Harris, for robbing Vincent Durand on the highway of a ſilver watch and five ſhillings, was ordered for execution on Wedneſday next at Tyburn. William Hunt, for ſtealing a ſilver tankard in the dwelling houſe of Evan Morgan, was ordered to be reſpited.

The following lines were wrote by a lady, on reading the conference between the Earl of B—— and Don Richard Wall, in the Chronicle of the 16th inſtant.

BRITAIN! thou haſt no cauſe to fear;
No foreign foes, nor force whate'er
Shall ſhake thy ancient walls ſo good,
Defended by the briny flood.
Thy lofty caſtles, floating on the Main,
Shall drive the boaſting bravos back again.
Their foot ſhall ne'er imprint our native land,
Nor thy fam'd Tower *be taken ſword in hand.*

D. L. Florizel and Perdita, Catherine and Petruchio.
C. G. The Drummer, with Apollo and Daphne.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

Amſterdam, 35 2 a 3	Cadiz, 38 ½
Ditto at Sight, 35	Madrid, 39
Rotterdam, 35 4	Bilboa, 38 ¾
Antwerp, No Price	Leghorn, 50 ½
Hamburgh, 33 4 2 ½	Genoua, 49 ½
a 2 Uſ.	Venice, 51 ¼
Paris 1 Day's Date, 30 ¾	Liſbon, 5s. 4d. ½
Ditto 2 Uſance, 30 ¼	Porto, 5s. 3d. ½
Bourdeaux ditto, 30 ¼	Dublin, 8 ½

For the London Chronicle.

THE great number of associations and voluntary subscriptions in this metropolis to support useful and charitable purposes, such as hospitals for lying-in women, deserted children, to encourage arts and sciences, and others of benevolent and laudable ends, are very well known, and have been often and justly celebrated: but there is one association, that I do not remember to have heard or seen either commended for its usefulness, or recommended to the imitation of the world; and yet surely many weighty and cogent arguments may be urged in its favour. The association I mean is, that for the preservation of the Game, wherein so many of our nobility and gentry are concerned, it would be the highest indignity to their exalted rank and character to suppose they had any other motive for it than the common weal.

This institution does not indeed seem to be universally approved of, as appears evidently by a counter association enter'd into by others of equal rank and fortune, for the support of their tenants against prosecutions on the game act; and it has been suggested that the Courts in Westminster-Hall do not seem inclined to favour this association, which is there called by a harsher name. But as it is morally impossible to bring all people to think alike, a diversity of sentiment here is no more to be wonder'd at than in other matters; and perhaps upon a closer inspection into the merits of the case, this combination may be found productive of some great and notable effects. To instance some particulars, is it not a public benefit that husbandmen and mechanics should be confined to their proper business in life, and not waste their time, in following the occupation of a gentleman? Besides, if such fellows should once come to taste the delicious flavour of a hare or a partridge, they will never afterwards be brought to relish their usual food of pork or bacon; and if such a number of people should grow fond of Game, where will a sufficient quantity be found for the delicate appetites of our modern gentry, whose texture of constitution is too fine to digest the gross aliments of beef and mutton? Many accidents are known to happen from the use of guns and gunpowder, and does it not shew great tenderness for the human species to prohibit the use of what may be destructive of them? Is it not of public utility to encourage a set of men (opprobriously indeed called informers) who take such pains to pry into the actions of their neighbours with no other motive than to work a reformation, of which they are sensible the bulk of mankind stand in great need? And is not charity, the noblest of all virtues, the foundation stone of this structure, since half the penalty levy'd upon the offender is given to the poor of the parish where the offence is committed? Is not this extracting good out of evil, and making the follies of idle people contribute to the relief of the distressed? Many other valuable advantages, of equal benefit to the community, might be deduced from this association, but perhaps the greatest of all is, that it teaches mankind to know themselves, a point of knowledge often and strongly inculcated by antient sages. It settles the proper distinction between man and man, and establishes that due subordination so essentially necessary in all well-regulated Governments. In short, it makes us know who and who are together; and as it has a tendency to correct the morals of the lower class of people, I would humbly propose that it should be incorporated with the society for the reformation of manners, or if that worthy set of men subsist no longer, this new society may be substituted in its room. Some trifling hardships have been complained of, which affects a farmer in particular, as that he, at whose expence all sorts of game are maintained, is not only debarred of the liberty of shooting any of them, but not permitted so much as to carry a gun to kill a rook that digs up his corn. But is a rook a more mischievous bird than a pigeon, and why has not one an equal right to live and eat as well as the other?

A number of horses galloping after the hounds over a field of new sown wheat, has by some been thought detrimental to the owner; but this is a vulgar error, and saves the farmer a deal of trouble; for many of them are known to drive their flock of sheep forwards and backwards very often to tread the ground close: But is not this operation more expeditiously and effectually performed by a friendly train of animals so much heavier than a sheep? From all which considerations, and many others that might be urged, it must fully appear that the censuring the game law in general, or these zealous executors of it, can be owing only to prejudice, and want of due reflection; nay, it seems easy to demonstrate that great lenity and condescension was shewn in the framing of these laws, for if the qualification for having a gun had been fixed at 500l. per annum, it must have been submitted to; but as it now stands, much greater numbers enjoy the benefit of it.

Indeed it may probably happen, and, from the active spirit that now prevails in favour of what is called the Game, the period seems not to be remote, that a revisal and extension of this law may be found necessary; for certain it is that many of those rustics, who were never intended to indulge with a pheasant, have now acquired a landed estate of 100l. a year, and have the insolence to tell the Baronet to his face, that he will kill game, ay, and eat it too. If it was once right to confine the privilege of a gun to a certain number, the same argument must still hold good; and if the increase of property have multiplied that number beyond its original limits, a new restraint seems equally requisite now as then; for it is the spirit and intention of a law that is to be principally regarded.

D. D.

DEDICATED to the QUEEN,
A NEW WORK.

On the First of February next will be published,
Price 6 d. and continued Monthly, containing half a Sheet of Letter Press more than any Work of the Kind in being, adorned with a most elegant Frontispiece and Title-page, designed by Mr. WALE and engraved by Mr. GRIGNION: A View of the Triumphal Arch painted in Westminster-hall on occasion of his Maje'y's Coronation: And an accurate Map of the Spanish West Indies:

Number I. of

THE UNIVERSAL MUSEUM:
Or, Gentleman's and Ladies polite Magazine of History, Politicks, and Literature, for January 1762.

A Work formed on the most extensive Plan, and calculated to give general Amusement and Instruction to the Public; consisting of a great Variety of Original Pieces, both in Verse and Prose, far superior to those usually given in Magazines; and the Public may depend on the Proprietors sparing no Pains or Expence in procuring the most useful, accurate, and elegant Engravings, to ornament a Work framed on so laudable a Plan.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN,
Whose Names are already celebrated in the Republic of Letters.

Printed for T. Durham at the Golden Ball in the Strand, where Proposals may be had.

JOHN WESTON, POTTER and GLASSMAN, in the Borough of Southwark, and late Partner of JEFFERY TALCOT, deceased, desires to acquaint his Friends, that he intends carrying on the Business, and hopes for the Continuance of their Favours.

N. B. To be sold, a grey Gelding fit for a Chaise or Cart; he is sheer-maned, dock-tailed, and warranted sound. To be viewed at the Dun-horse facing St. George's Church in the Borough.

DESERTED from his Majesty's Regiment of Black Musqueteers, commanded by Lieut. Colonel ISAAC BARRE,

RICHARD THOMAS, born in the Parish of Langvelach in the County of Glamorgan; about 21 Years of Age, five Feet three Inches high; a Labourer by Trade; had on when he deserted a snuff-coloured Coat and Breeches and crimson Waistcoat; he is of a fair Complexion, short light brown Hair, a little Bald, grey Eyes; inlisted by Ensign Lord at Swansea the 6th, and deserted the 11th of January 1762.

AMBROSE PARADISE, born in the Parish of St. John's, Devizes; 27 Years of Age; five Feet eight Inches high, well made, fair Complexion, dark brown short Hair wore unty'd, grey Eyes, is particularly mark'd in the Neck by having been afflicted with the King's Evil; inlisted at Calne in Wiltshire the 16th, and deserted the 18th of January; had on when he deserted a round Hat with white Lace, a short blue coloured cloth Jacket with small white Buttons and Waistcoat of the same, both lined with white Stuff, and Leather Breeches.

THOMAS GALLY, 25 Years of Age; five Feet six Inches high; fair Complexion, brown Hair, hazel Eyes well made, born in the Parish of St. Bennet Gracechurch-Street, London, by Trade a Perukemaker, but for some Time past has been at Sea; inlisted at Calne in Wiltshire the 16th, and deserted the 18th of January; had on when he deserted a round Hat with white Lace, a short red cloth Jacket, Leather Breeches, and wears an old cut brown Wig.

EDWARD BURK, about 30 Years of Age; five Feet eight Inches and a Half high; sallow Complexion; wore a dark cut bob Wig; born in the County of Sligo, Ireland; formerly a Waiter at the Long Room, Newmarket, and thought to be now lurking about Gray's Inn.

Whoever secures any of them in any of his Majesty's Gaols, and gives Notice thereof to Major Fitzmaurice, commanding at the Devizes, Wiltshire; or to John Calcraft, Esq; in Channel Row, Westminster, shall receive Five Guineas Reward for each, over and above what is allowed by Act of Parliament for apprehending Deserters.

This Day was published, Price 1 s. 6 d.

Number V. of

THE LAWYER's MAGAZINE;
Or, Attorney's and Solicitor's Universal Library. For Hilary Term, 1762. 2 Geo. III.

In this Number is begun a complete Body of the Laws of England; containing the several Causes for which an action may be brought by those Laws, and for which a Person may or may not be held to bail or arrested. The Life of King Edward the Confessor, with an Extract from his Laws, being the English Laws before the Conquest. The Trial of John Perrot, a Bankrupt, who was capitally convicted, and executed for concealing above Twenty Pounds of his Effects, with legal Observations thereon. A Review of the following Law-Books, viz. The Prerogative of a Queen Consort of England; New Abridgment of the Law; Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown; Practice of a Justice of Peace; History of our Customs, Aids, &c. Part IV. The Brewers, Inn-keepers, and Publican's guide. The Commentaries of Edmund Plowden. Extracts from the Public Acts of Parliament passed in the First Session of the 12th Parliament of Great Britain.

No. VI. will be published on the First Day of Easter Term, viz. the 28th Day of April.

Printed for W. Owen near Temple Bar in Fleet-Street; and sold by all other Booksellers in Town and Country.

Postscript.

LONDON.

Extract of a Letter from Marseilles, Dec. 26.

'Nothing can be more deplorable than the present state of this great city. The decline of its commerce since the commencement of the war, has engaged near a fourth part of its inhabitants, (i. e. about 25,000 souls) to seek a subsistance elsewhere, and its *real* losses, independent of what it has suffered by a cessation of gain, amount to above 40 millions of livres. The Count Roos de Corse, who armed the first privateer, and, in his own *ridiculous* person declared war against the King of England, has paid for his temerity, since he is supposed to have lost eight hundred thousand livres.'

A Letter from the Hague, Jan. 21.

'The treaty between France and Spain still continues to be the subject of conversation here, and all eyes are turned upon the Court of Vienna, to see how her Imperial Majesty will direct her conduct: in consequence of an alliance from which she is formally excluded. The guaranty of Naples to the descendants of its present Monarch; of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, to those of Don Philip; Ostend and Nieuport in the hands of the French; Colberg, Pomerania, and almost Poland in those of the Russians; can all these be pleasing objects to the Court of Vienna? What advantages has she reaped from her alliance with France, if there is no secret stipulation, no hidden work of darkness, that is soon to break out like the *family compact*, and satisfy the ambition and bigotry of her Imperial Majesty? Silesia alone will not surely be thought sufficient to compensate what she loses, and what she may yet lose by this *compact*. Besides, what will insure to her the possession even of Silesia, if his Prussian Majesty, after having acted the *forced* part of an useless and most expensive ally to Great Britain, fall back into the arms of his old Friend *Lewis Baboon*, and acquires the protection of the united cousins of Bourbon?

'All these considerations offer to the induction of common sense this evident alternative; *either*, that there must be some infernal contrivance at the bottom of all this, some secret convention with the House of Austria, that will compleat the system of despotism, which the *family compact* has so insidiously, and so audaciously begun; *or*, that the Empress Queen must open her eyes, see that she has been the dupe of her ingratitude to Great Britain, and seek in the good old system, from which she has departed, a security against the confederate Bourbons. A few weeks, perhaps a few days, will shew us what side of the alternative is true. If the Queen is satisfied with this family compact, the protestant religion and the liberties of Europe have every thing to fear; and those half-sighted politicians, who are eternally clamouring against continental connections, will learn wisdom perhaps by a bitter experience; they will learn that a ballance of power is by no means a mere *chimera*, when for want of this balance they will see their country — May Providence avert what I was going to utter!

'If the Queen is dissatisfied with this insulting *compact*, and acts consequently, the face of things may soon change; the liberties of Europe may be preserved, and the peace, after which humanity breathes with inexpressible ardour, may be happily accomplished.

'In the mean time the Imperial Minister here measures his words with great circumspection, when he speaks of the *family compact*; and this circumspection is not so much the effect of his natural gravity, which leans towards heaviness, as of a dislike of the *compact*, which he is afraid to express before he knows the sentiments of his Court.

'On the other hand, Count d'Affry, the French Minister, triumphs in the *pact*; it has even raised his tone a full octave, when he speaks of the King his Master, and of his Master's cousins. His natural tone was modest; the wretched condition of the King his Master, and of his exhausted subjects, had sunk it below its natural pitch, but now his note is quite changed. He chicanes the Republick about trifles, and presents memorial upon memorial whenever he hears that an Hanoverian deserter has been found within a league of the Republick's territory with a piece of Dutch cheese in his pocket.—

'You will probably ask me, what are the sentiments and dispositions of the Dutch in this strange and critical situation of the affairs of Europe? I shall make the answer to this question the subject of a following letter. You certainly want to be set right in this matter, of which the English newspapers have given often, and continue still to give, the most unfaithful representations. As it is a matter of real importance, I shall discuss it with impartiality and care.'

Letters from Paris advise, that on the same day in which the attempt on the King's life was first known, another piece of news transpired, namely, that the King had long had a new mistress, who had been provided and brought to him by Madame Pompadour herself. This however was not known till the young lady was brought to bed of a son, who was the same day created a Count of France, and his mother a Countess.

The Clergy, to whom the Most Christian King referred the consideration of the affair of the settlement of the Jesuits in France, have made their report in favour of those fathers. All the Bishops except seven (among whom were some Cardinals) declared that they were useful to the State, to the Church, and to the Order of Bishops, who were much assisted by them in the instruction of the people of their dioceses; and that without such zealous fellow-labourers in the Lord's vineyard, as they are, part of the work would remain undone.

The report of the loss of the Hampshire man of war in the West Indies is without foundation.

Deal, Jan. 27. Wind S. S. W. Came down and remain in the Downs, with the ships as before, the Prince George, Brooks, for Virginia; Diana, Marsun, for Jamaica; Friendship, Jefferson, and Judith, Robinson, for Antigua; Dorothy and Elizabeth, Butler, for Guadaloupe; St. Domingo, Delondy, for Lisbon; and the Proserpine tender.

PRICES of CORN.

Wheat red	23s. a 25s.
Ditto white	24s. a 27s.
Rye	18s. a 19s.
Barley	12s. 6d. a 15s. 6d.
Oats	11s. a 14s.

Price of bread the same as last week.

Christened	Males 157	Buried	Males 238
	Females 161		Females 238
	In all 318		In all 476

Increased in the burials this week 32.

DISEASES.

Aged 51. Consumption 100. Convulsions 109. Dropsy 25. Fever 47. Lunatic 2. Measles 4. Mortification 5. Small Pox 49. Stillborn 15. Teeth 19.

CASUALTIES.

Bruised 1. Drowned 2. Excessive Drinking 1. Found dead 1.

Bank Stock, 92 ⅛	3 ½ Bank An. 1756, ——
India Stock, 112	Ditto 1758, 68 ¼ a ⅜
South S. Stock, shut	4 per Cent. 1760, 74 a 73 ⅞
Do. Old An. 65 ¼ a ⅜	Ind. Bonds, 5s. a 6s. pr.
Ditto New, ——	Navy and Vict. Bills, 11
3 per Cent. Bank reduced, 65 a 64 ⅝	½ a ⅝ disc.
Do. consol. 62 ⅞ a 63	Exc. Bills, 5s. disc.
Ditto 1726, ——	Old Long Ann. 20
Ditto 1751, ——	New Long Ann. 19 ⅛
Ditto India An. 63 ½	Scrip. 1762, 74 ¼
	Omnium, 5 ⅛ disc.

High-water To-morrow, at 20 Min. after 4 in the Morning, and at 38 Min. after 4 in the Afternoon.

Saturday, at 56 Min. after 4 in the Morning, and at 14 Min. after 5 in the Afternoon.

THE Works of JAMES THOMSON, with his last Corrections and Improvements; to which is prefixed, an Account of his Life, by P. MURDOCH; with 16 Copper Plates, elegantly printed in Two Volumes, Quarto, are completely finished, except the List of Encouragers, which is delayed at the particular Request of some Friends, that those who intend to subscribe may send in their Names and Subscription of Two Guineas to A. MILLAR in the Strand (where a Copy of the Work may be seen) on or before the 15th of February, when the List will certainly be given to be printed.

This Day was published,

In Three Volumes, Royal Quarto,

A NEW EDITION of

THE POETICAL WORKS of JOHN MILTON, with Notes of various Authors. By THOMAS NEWTON, D. D. Adorned with an elegant Set of Cuts, designed by Hayman and engraved by Grignion.

Printed for C. Hitch and L. Hawes, J. and R. Tonson, B. Dod, J. Rivington, J. Richardson, T. Lownds, S. Crowder and Co. T. Longman, and C. Corbet.

N. B. The Third Volume, containing PARADISE REGAIN'D, &c. may be had separate to compleat those Gentlemen's Sets who have the PARADISE LOST only.

Monday next will be published,

By T. BECKET and P. A. de HONDT, in the STRAND,

Price One Shilling, No. I. (for January 1762) of

The LONDON REGISTER;

OR,

Historical Notes of the present Times.

To be continued Monthly.

It is proposed to give in each Number the most full and authentic Account that can be procured of remarkable Occurrences at home and abroad, particularly the Operations of the British Fleets and Armies; and to collect into this one Monthly Pamphlet what shall be judged worth preserving of the many useful Hints and Pieces of Wit and Humour that almost daily issue from the Press; with a candid Summary of the best Things published on both Sides of every interesting Question; and Extracts or Specimens of such new Books and Pamphlets as deserve Notice.

LONDON: Sold by J. WILKIE, at the *Bible*, in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, where Advertisements, and Letters to the Authors, are taken in: And where all Persons who choose to be regularly served with this Paper are desired to apply.

Vol. XI. [105] Nº 797.

The London Chronicle:

OR,

UNIVERSAL EVENING POST.

From SATURDAY, January 30, to TUESDAY, February 2, 1762.

MONDAY, February 1.

The London Gazette. Nº 10177.

Hague, January 26.

WE have just received an account of the demise of the Empress of Russia, who died the 5th instant at Petersburg: And we likewise hear, that upon the arrival of that news in Pomerania, his Imperial Highness the Great Duke was immediately proclaimed Emperor, by the stile and title of Peter III. at the head of the Russian army.

Whitehall, Jan. 30. The King has been pleased to recommend to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, Dr. Richard Osbaldeston, now Bishop of Carlisle, to be by them elected into the bishoprick of London, void by the death of Dr. Hayter.

The King has been pleased to present William Mason, M. A. to the Canonry and Prebend of Driffield, in the cathedral church of York, together with the Precentorship of the said church, void by the promotion of Dr. Tho. Newton to the bishoprick of Bristol, and in his Majesty's gift, for this turn, by virtue of his Prerogative Royal.

BANKRUPTS.

Edward Bradshaw, of Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, Linnen-draper.—To appear Feb. 8, 9, March 13, at the Angel in Wolverhampton.

Edward Reed, of Alburne, Wilts, Dealer.—To appear Feb. 6, 8, March 13, at the King's Arms in Berkhampstead St. Peter, Hertfordshire.

James Pereira, otherwise Moses Pereira, of Laleham, Middlesex, Merchant.—To appear Feb. 3, 15, and March 13, at Guildhall.

Dividends to be made to Creditors.

Feb. 11. Henry Buckle, of Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, Innholder.

20. Joseph Crosby, of St. John Wapping, Dealer.
Henry Lowther, of St. Anne, Westm. Merct.
Arnold Royle and William Speakman, of Bread Street, Warehousemen.

23. Archer Hodgson, of Queen-Square, Ormond-Street, Middlesex, Warehousman.
Richard Hughes, of St. Margaret, Westminster, Slater.
John Constable, of Edmonton, Brewer.
Joseph Standerwick, of Taunton, Somersetshire, Linnen-draper.
George Thatcher, of Canterbury, Innholder.
Arthur Hayne, of Plymouth, Woollen-draper.

March 6. Charles Lowndes and Thomas Bathurst, of St. Paul Covent-Garden, Button-makers.

Certificates to be granted, February 20.

John Andrews, of London, Merchant.
Joseph Cohen, of Leadenhall-Street, Merchant.
Joseph Adamson, of Silver Street, Currier.

SHIP NEWS.

Portsmouth, Jan. 29. Yesterday in the afternoon the Tartuffe cutter arrived at Spithead, and brought in with her the Reville, a small French sloop, which she took in sight of four French frigates. The sloop is quite new, and was from Havre on her first voyage.

Plymouth, Jan. 26. The Albany sloop of war, arrived here, brought in with her the St. Patrick sloop, said to belong to Corke; but has sailed under Spanish colours, and was from Bourdeaux, laden with wine, the greatest part of which she had sold to Sir Thomas Stanhope's squadron in Basque Road, and with the remainder she was sailing for Belleisle, under convoy of the Albany, when a cutter met the Albany and gave the Captain his orders, upon which he seized the sloop; the Master of which, one Sulivan, then hoisted English colours, though all were Spaniards except himself.

LONDON.

We hear that the Queen of Hungary will not make peace, unless both Upper and Lower Silesia be ceded to her, which has been refused.

The Czarina Anne, who died on the 28th of October, 1740, appointed for her successor John, the son of Anthony Ulric, Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle, and Anne his wife, daughter of Charles Duke of Mecklenburgh, and the Princess Catherine, who was daughter of the late Czar John, elder brother to Peter the Great.

During the minority of the young Emperor (who was scarce six months old at his accession) Count Biron, Duke of Courland, was nominated regent by the Czarina Anne. The Emperor's mother imagining she was better intitled to the regency (if not to the throne itself) ordered Count Munich to apprehend the Duke of Courland, caused him to be tried for high treason, and condemned to die, but was content with banishing him to Siberia.

After which, she assumed the regency, but did not enjoy it long; for the Russian guards and generals of the army, conspiring with the Princess Elizabeth (the late Empress) youngest daughter of Peter the Great, proclaimed her Empress on the 5th of Dec. 1741, and made the Infant Emperor, and his father and mother (the Duke and Duchess of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle) prisoners, together with Count Munich, and Osterman the High Chancellor. The sentences passed against the families of the Dolgorucki, and other noblemen, in the reign of the Empress Anne, were reversed, and the Duke of Courland was recalled from his exile; Count Munich and Osterman were condemned to die, and led to the place of execution, but their sentence was changed to a banishment to Siberia.

The late Empress, soon after her accession, invited the young Duke of Holstein (descended from her eldest sister) into Russia, declared him her heir, and gave him the title of Grand Duke of Russia, who was proclaimed Emperor of all the Russias the 5th inst. the day the late Empress died.

It is thought by many eminent merchants, that the present Emperor of Russia will declare in favour of the English.

The marine society have collected, equiped, and cloathed, for the sea service, 5452 men, and 4511 boys, in all 9963.

The Dreadnought, a fine ship of 60 guns, and the Lancaster of 64 guns, being thoroughly repaired, will be ready to go out of Chatham dock in a few days.

Extract of a letter from Belleisle, Jan. 17.

"There are now here four ships of the line, two frigates, two sloops, a bomb, and a Dutch ship of war of twenty guns. We have several tents ashore for the convenience of our seamen watering the ships, which, with the sallads of scurvygrass, wild turnips, sorrel, dandelion, and cresses, that the men pick up along shore, and the exercise of riding, contribute much to their health. The horses are in a manner free for every one to ride that can catch them. The seamen put a bread-bag over the horses backs, tye it with rope yarns for a saddle, and a piece of an old halliard for a bridle. Thus rigged, they steer him on different courses, as the wind may be, till the animal, fetching a great yaw, founders his rider."

Upwards of 20,000 beds, &c. are making in the greatest hurry, for the service of the forces going upon expeditions.

Wednesday last the Russia merchants of this city contracted to deliver this year 7000 tons of Riga and Petersburg hemp, for the use of the royal navy.

The Portland man of war is arrived at Falmouth from Lisbon in nine days, and has brought over the Earl of Bristol.

The account of Admiral Saunders's squadron taking a rich Spanish register ship, appears to be without good foundation.

Saturday being the anniversary of the martyrdom of King Charles I. Dr. Squire, Bishop of St. David, preached before the House of Lords in Westminster Abbey, from 1 Cor. chap. x. 11.

The Bishop of St. Asaph is appointed to preach before the House of Peers on the Fast Day.

The Lent sermons this year will be at the following churches, viz. Allhallows Barking; St. Andrew Wardrobe, Black Friars; St. Sepulchre's; and St. Paul, Covent Garden.

On Friday last was determined in the Court of Chancery, the cause that has been so long depending between John Vernon, Esq; and the executors and heirs at law of the late Slingsby Bethell, Esq; relating to a very large estate in Antigua, in favour of the said John Vernon, Esq.

On Friday last judgment was affirmed in the Exchequer Chamber, Westminster, before the Hon. the Barons of the Exchequer, and some of the Judges of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, upon a writ of error after a verdict in the King's Bench, in an action of debt brought by the Lord of the Manor of Stepney, plaintiff, against a butcher in Spittlefields market, defendant, for his not admitting the Leet Jury to enter his shop to examine his weights and scales. After a great many learned arguments by the

[Price Twopence Halfpenny.]

Counſel on both ſides, it was determined that the Leet Jury has a right to enter into ſhops to examine the weights and ſcales in the ſaid Manor.

Laſt week died of a dropſy, at his manor-houſe, at Burton, in Lancaſhire, James Foley, Eſq;

Saturday morning, about ſix o'clock, a fire broke out at the Scots Arms alehouſe, at the Hermitage, which was entirely conſumed, and three others adjoining much damaged.

Tueſday Miſs Davis, of Harwich, was married there to the Rev. Mr. Trebeck, of London.

Tueſday died William Earl Benſon, Eſq;

Friday died Mr. Auguſtinus Diederich Goebell, Sugar-baker in Thames-ſtreet.

Saturday died Mrs. Wilks, widow, miſtreſs of the Cock Inn in Alderſgate-ſtreet, judged to be one of the biggeſt women in England.

NORFOLK CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Baron Parker, Mr. Juſtice Clive.

Bucks, Monday, March 8, at Ayleſbury.
Bedfordſhire, Thurſday 11, at Bedford.
Huntingdonſhire, Saturday 13, at Huntingdon.
Cambridgeſhire, Monday 15, at Cambridge.
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The COTTAGER. N°. 31.

Ψευδεά ξινος ὑπερθυ ἀραιης εκ αναφυτε. Theocrit.

WHEN Ogl-th-rp led the Britiſh troops againſt Auguſtine, the terror of our Southern ſettlers in North America, the Quebec of Spain, he could not but have ſucceeded, had he been contented to purſue the uſual track of military buſineſs. But he preoccupied the clemency of victory ere he was ſecure from repulſe, treating the Spaniards rather as dedititious ſubjects than as armed enemies; and waſted the ſeaſon for reducing the fortreſs in the exertion of an ill-timed lenity, that afforded grounds to moſt of his officers for imagining that he had made a compact, of whatever ſort, with the Governor for its indubitable ſurrender. The projects indeed of this unſucceſsful politician were wild as the country he was engaged in; and he adhered to them, in deſpite of experimental conviction, with an inflexibility that did more honour to his conſtancy and fortitude than to his prudence and underſtanding. It is accordingly with a very bad grace that he is ſtyled the founder of the colony of Georgia, of which he was in reality the *retarder*; having retrograded its progreſs for many years, by his impracticable attempt to eſtabliſh a frontier province, wherein Britons ſhould be reconciled to a military government, and Negroes prohibited, though the incredible ſultrineſs of the climate incapacitates *white* labour.

While the General lay before Auguſtine, like an indigenous rattle-ſnake of that region, gaping, with impotent faſcination, after the town which never dropt into his mouth, a conſiderable detachment of Highlanders, in poſſeſſion of an advanced poſt, were ſurpriſed by the Spaniſh army, and being entirely unſupported, were ſlaughtered or captived. The priſoners were preſented, by the inhumanity of the Spaniards, to the Indians in their alliance, as an honourable *douceur*; and among theſe was one of the mountaineer Serjeants. With this man the ſavages made a triumphant entry into their neareſt town, during which he was buffeted and pelted by the boys and girls;

— *Pueri circum innuptæque puellæ.* VIRG.

then committed to cuſtody, till the preparations were compleated for the public ſolemnity of torturing him to death in ceremony.

The aboriginal Americans are juſtly abhorred for their cruelty to priſoners; it is a ſubject on which European writers give them (in *their* turn) no quarter; yet were theſe Indians acquainted with the hiſtory of other continents, what numerous precedents might they not allege in ſpecious diſculpation of their practice? They then would affirm, that the Grecians literally ſacrificed a royal virgin to one of their dead warriors; that the Romans made the mortifying proceſſion and ignominious execution of captive generals and kings eſſential parts of their grand war-dance, called in Latin *triumphus*; that an Hebrew Sachem impiouſly vowed-away the life of his daughter; and that there are Chriſtian governments which ſtill permit hypocritically ſanguinary tribunals to *Malagrida* fellow-ſubjects for difference of opinion.

And now the fatal day was come, when the European victim was to be immolated to the American Mars; a barbarian offering doubtleſs, but leſs inhumanly ſo than that of the twelve Trojan priſoners of war by Achilles to his minion Patroclus, or of eight Italians to his new ally Pallas by the eye-blubbering Æneas:

Qui pleure comme une vache. RAB.

As ſoon as the unhappy ſoldier ſtood produced amidſt the ſavages, and viewed the mangling inſtruments of their intended butchery, whether the terrific appearance then inſtantly inſpired him, or that (more probably) he had during the time of his confinement formed the ſtratagem he was about to execute, he thus (through an interpreter) with apparent eaſe and becoming confidence, harangued themultitude:

"Heroes and patriarchs of the Weſtern world, whom I once little expected to meet as enemies, you are yet to be informed perhaps, that with us Europeans war is not, as among the inhabitants of theſe regions, a matter of mere honour, but a profeſſion whereby particulars earn their livelihood; our warfare conſequently is no ſubject of choice, it being an indiſpenſable duty in the ſoldiery to follow implicitly wherever their leaders march. If therefore you found me in hoſtile ranks, you are not thence invariably to conclude that I have perſonal enmity to the natives of America, whom in truth I eſteem, on account of the incorrupt ſimplicity of their manners, and the ſimilarity of their cuſtoms to many of my own country. You have, however, conquered, O matchleſs warriors, and my life is by martial right confeſſedly yours: Nor am I diſpoſed to deprecate incurr'd death and torment, with unavailing effeminacy; but, as it is an irreproachable uſage with us to offer ranſom, nor wholly uncuſtomary for yourſelves to receive properly in commutation for blood, *I here propoſe* a copious mulct, *a valuable redemption*, which I am ſure you will gladly accept, nor ſhall I be ſorry to be juſtifiably neceſſitated to give to thoſe I ſo much venerate.

"Know then, American ſages (continued he, after a pauſe) that in the country where I was born there are perſons who, by whatever means, are gifted with preternatural knowlege and power; and that one of ſuch, my near relation, conferr'd on me, when I commenced ſoldier, *a* never-failing *charm which renders* me *invulnerable to every weapon of war*. How otherwiſe could I have eſcaped all wounds in the late dreadful conflict, wherein I call your proweſs to witneſs that I was not idle, nor unexpoſed? This ſecret will I not ſcruple *to reveal*, in grateful retribution *for my forfeit life*, to the warlike tribe whoſe duteous ſlave I am; whereby they will be impowered not only to repel in common with their continental brethren the invaders from Europe, but to range alſo with irreſiſtible forces over the new world, wherever glory, or glorious revenge, may invite them. I purpoſe alſo (being well aware how much your ſagacity makes it neceſſary) to *exhibit*, and that *immediately*, ſuch *indiſputable proof* of the efficacy of this charm as ſhall convince the leaſt credulous among you: Only permit me to have one hand at liberty, that I may be able to perform ſome requiſite actions in the incantation."

The Indians liſtened with eagerneſs to a propoſal ſo flattering to their military turn; and, after a ſhort conſultation, untied the arms of the priſoner; who requeſted, that his broad-ſword (which had been taken with him) might be produced, and delivered to one of the ſtouteſt and boldeſt of their combatants, after trial made of its edge and ſtrength. The Highlander afterward bared his neck, which he encircled with many manual ſigns, being too much a Chriſtian to forget that of the croſs; fell devoutly on his knees, and commended himſelf to the heavenly mercy in a ſhort prayer, in the *Erſe* language; then cry'd, with a loud voice and gay countenance, to the attentive aſſembly and their ready ſword-bearer, 'Now behold, 'O Americans, the amazing evidence of my 'veracity and fidelity; and you ſelected chieftain, exert your utmoſt force, which *ſhall* 'not only *fail to ſever my head*, but will not 'even eraſe the ſkin of my enchanted neck.'

The Indian directs the forceful blow with ſkill; the diſcontinuating blade glides, ſwift as lightning, between the vertebræ; *the head aſſiſts the deception by continuing ſome moments on the trunk; then tumbles* with it on the ground; *and rowls away in everlaſting ſeparation.* The ſavages ſtood mute and motionleſs for a time, contemplating alternately the corpſe and one another; they imagined at firſt that their captive put too raſh a confidence in his own charm; afterward they underſtood, not without ſome riſing indignation, that *the ſubtle ſuicide had impoſed on them*, in order *to evade the impending tortures:* They did not, however, drag about his lacerated carcaſe with Achillean rage, but paid due acknowlegement to his policy and courage, by beſtowing on his lifeleſs remains an honourable interment.

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Printed for R. and J. Dodſley in Pallmall; J. Walter, at Homer's Head, Charing-Croſs; J. Fox in Weſtminſter-Hall; and ſold by the Bookſellers in Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin.

N. B. Thoſe who have purchaſed, or are poſſeſſed of this Book, may have the Poſtſcript and Frontiſpiece gratis, by ſending to Meſſrs. Dodſley, Walter, Fox, &c.

Improvements and Additions in the LIBRARY, or Moral and Critical MAGAZINE, introduced in the Number for January 1762 (publiſhed this Day, Price Sixpence) viz.

1. An authentic foreign Literary Gazette, by a learned and ingenious Correſpondent abroad; intended to be regularly continued every Month; to contain the earlieſt Information of every material Publication in France, Holland, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, &c. with Anecdotes and Memoirs of their reſpective Authors, and Obſervations on the State and Progreſs of the Arts and Sciences in every Part of Europe.

N. B. The Public may depend on the Authenticity of this Account; and that it will afford the freſheſt Literary Advices that can poſſibly be obtained, and much earlier than any other Intelligence whatſoever.

2. A new Paper, entitled, The Philoſopher, to be regularly continued every Month; and intended to illuſtrate, in a new and entertaining Manner, the various Syſtems of Philoſophy; with Memoirs of the Lives and Writings of the moſt celebrated Philoſophers, as Bacon, Locke, Newton, Clarke, Des Cartes, Leibnitz, Maupertuis, &c. &c.

3. A Tranſlation of the whole Poetical Works of his Majeſty the King of Pruſſia; of which, the Ode to Courage is now given as a Specimen.

*** Beſide the above Improvements and Additions to the Plan of the Library, this Number contains a great Variety of moral and entertaining Pieces, as uſual, in Purſuance of thoſe Schemes, which have already obtained the Approbation of the Public.

Printed for R. Griffiths in the Strand; and C. Henderſon under the Royal-Exchange. Of whom may be had the firſt Volume of this Work complete, Price 5s. in Boards. The preſent Month begins the firſt Number of the ſecond Volume.

Anecdotes, Political, Hiſtorical, Literary, &c.

From the London Regiſter, for Jan. 1762.

IT has been often obſerved, and which is more to the purpoſe, it is inconteſtably true, that there is, and indeed, always has been, a kind of faſhion in reading. In one age large hiſtories have been admired, and even the lives of particular perſons have been ſwelled into folio's. In another, abridgements have been in vogue, and every thing was to be compreſſed, like Homer's Iliad, into a nutſhell. Then Romances came into play; and eſpecially ſuch as had a mixture of true and falſe hiſtory. But theſe received their death's wound from the pen of the incomparable Boileau. Memoirs and novels appeared next upon the ſtage; and, to ſay the truth, have not yet made their exit. But, after all, the favourite reading of our times are anecdotes.

But, if ſome ſupercilious Critic ſhould take it in his head to aſk, what are anecdotes? I doubt many a modern reader, though very well verſed in the ſtudy, would be at a loſs for an anſwer; and, to ſpeak candidly, it is not very eaſy to be given. The ſimple and plain reply to the queſtion is, an anecdote is a fact, or remark, or an obſervation, not hitherto publiſhed. The *Memoirs* of Philip de Comines were, in their day, a treaſure of anecdotes; ſo is Burnet's *Hiſtory of his own Times*, and the Earl of Clarendon's *Hiſtory of his own Life*. For, though all theſe books contain a great deal of public hiſtory that was known before, yet they likewiſe contain abundance of paſſages that were unknown before their publication.

But, though novelty is in truth the very eſſence of anecdotes; yet there are ſome other circumſtances requiſite to make it agreeable. It muſt not only be new, but it muſt be likewiſe of ſome importance. Thomas Hearne, of laborious memory, has produced to the view of the learned, many things that had long ſlept; and, if not diſturbed by him, would have for ever ſlept in the damp boſom of oblivion; and yet Thomas was never thought a writer of anecdotes. Sometimes, however, importance may be diſpenſed with, provided they are curious and well told. In reſpect to anecdotes, the manner is as much to be conſidered as the matter; nay, ſometimes more, for an old ſtory prettily told, and handſomely embelliſhed, ſhall paſs with the ſhrewdeſt wit for an anecdote, juſt as calf's head, properly ſeaſoned and elegantly diſhed up, ſhall pleaſe even critical palates, and be allowed the name of turtle.

There is, indeed, a certain ingredient, which is generally thought to give the grand zeſt to anecdotes, and that is ſatire. Whether it be owing to the natural malignity of mankind, to ſelf-love, to a certain ſpecies of pride, or to whatever other cauſe; ſo it is, that a ſtory which leſſens the character of a great man, expoſes the reputation of a heroine, or diſcovers the weakneſs of one that has been univerſally celebrated for wiſdom, is too commonly well received. But though in ſome caſes this may give a high reliſh, and an extreme poignancy to an anecdote, it is by no means eſſential. On the contrary, to a delicate taſte, the reſcuing an injured and illuſtrious name from calumny, the detecting falſe hiſtory; or even ſetting a fact of a dubious nature in a full and fair point of light, will be allowed to have yet more merit; for, upon the whole, in defiance of all half Critics, and falſe Connoiſſeurs, I venture to aſſert, that the true teſt and touchſtone of an anecdote is TRUTH.

An author muſt be allowed to deal very honourably with his readers, who in his prefatory addreſs furniſhes them with rules for criticizing his own writing; though, perhaps, his real motive may be to point out the merit of his performances. There are few things that may not be conſidered in very different lights, and, which is not ſo commonly obſerved, are ſeen in very different forms, according to the conſtruction of their eyes; I mean the mental eyes of thoſe who conſider them. The principal aim, after all, of theſe introductory remarks, is to convey to the readers knowledge, the many difficulties that occur in making a valuable collection of anecdotes. It requires, I will not pretend to enumerate how many and how great powers of the mind; but this I may ſurely have leave to ſay, that if the marvellous may be eaſily miſtaken for the important, the whimſical for the curious, and obloquy for ſatire; it is no ſlight taſk, more eſpecially in ſo enlightened an age as the preſent, to offer a miſcellany of anecdotes, to the public view. This, however, is what I undertake with a ſincere and earneſt deſire to pleaſe every candid and ſenſible peruſer; and at the ſame time, I faithfully promiſe, for my own ſake as well as theirs, to make my bow and retire, whenever I find my endeavours vain, and that I can pleaſe no longer.

A Political Anecdote.

THE preſent war in Europe, is not a war of Monarchs, but of Miniſters, not founded in any reaſons of ſtate, but ariſing from private intereſts and perſonal reſentments. A witty Engliſh Miniſter, whoſe judgement and whoſe vivacity ſometimes, though not always, kept pace with each other, frequently ſaid, that all Europe was embroiled by three fops.—In many inſtances, no doubt, he ſpoke at random; but in this, it may be truly affirmed, he ſpoke like an Oracle.

The firſt of theſe ſplendid fribbles, a Count of the Empire, had great credit in one of the firſt Courts in the Chriſtian world. In the conferences antecedent to the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, he diſcovered a contempt for an ally that had done moſt of what was done during the war, and had furniſhed the means requiſite for doing the reſt. A French Miniſter penetrated his ſentiments, improved them to the advantage of his maſter, and was made a Duke, though not a Peer, for his pains. The German Count, after the peace, was ſent Ambaſſador to Paris, where, though ridiculous in his behaviour, he had a deference paid him, which never any other Ambaſſor received. This Stateſman returned to his own Court with a heart entirely Gallic; and, as might be expected, much improved in the ſcience of foppery. His ample tye-wig, ſuperior to every thing, but that of Sir Cloudeſley Shovel in the Abbey, has occaſioned many diſputes. Some ſay, that when perfectly well combed and oiled, he thruſts his head through a hole in his cabinet, when two dextrous pages fill it with pearl powder, with a pair of engines admirably adapted for this purpoſe. Others alledge, that, covered with a Spaniſh cloak, he walks up and down a large room, while four pages play their poudriers from its corners. In this both parties agree, that he has a velvet maſk upon his face, to defend that and his eye-ſight. Whatever a ſlovenly reader may ſuſpect, this head, thus covered, has brains; and this man of mode is likewiſe a man of parts, and has raiſed himſelf upon the ruins of an ancient ſyſtem, framed and ſupported by all the men of parts who preceded him in the Miniſtry.

In France, an Abbé, whoſe talents were thought to qualify him only to officiate as a prieſt in the temple of the Cyprian goddeſs, co-operated with the German Count. He was allowed to have parts, though by writing a very pretty copy of *Verſes upon Indolence*, it was generally believed he was not much inclined to uſe them. This was a fineſſe: and a tour he was forced to make to Venice, on account of being thought too acceptable at a certain toilet, furniſhed him with Italian maxims, which he practiſed with ſo much addreſs at his return, as to fix his Patroneſs to the German intereſt; and to give ſo new and ſo unexpected a caſt to the politics of his all-varying countrymen, as to change, at leaſt in appearance, the objects they had had in view for at leaſt a couple of centuries. But preſuming that the powers which had accompliſhed this might effect ſtill more, he differed with her who made him, and who, to ſhew the plenitude of her influence, unmade him, though infallibility had covered his head with that defenſive weapon, which kept the Duke of Lerma's upon his ſhoulders. Thus this eccleſiaſtical Fribble fell, and left the engine the prieſt had conſtructed to the protection of a woman.

The Beau of Saxony, whoſe wardrobe makes ſo magnificent a figure in the works of the ingenious Mr. Hanway, concurred with the Count of the Empire, the French Eccleſiaſtic, and the Lorrain Miniſters, who have a kind of mixed intereſt, which ever leads them to wiſh a good correſpondence between the Courts of Vienna and Verſailles, as natural to them, whatever it might be to the nations; and, moſt unfortunately for the poor people, embarked Saxony in the quarrel. All the world knows he has his royal Coloſſus totally at command, and is of courſe entirely reſponſible for his motions. It would be in vain to look for Fops in Ruſſia; but yet, even there, there was a Favourite and two Miniſters, one ſtrongly attached to France, and the other an implacable enemy to Pruſſia.

It might contribute to complete the picture, if we could have a good commentary upon the ſaying of the late Duke de Mirepoix, a man of illuſtrious deſcent, who with the French livelineſs had adopted the frankneſs of a Briton. He uſed to aſſert, that ſome people had ſo ſtrong a paſſion for the monopoly of Hats, that they loſt ſight of the ſecurity of the Heads that were to wear them. But no more of this: we have no inclination to be cloſe at the heels of a goddeſs who is ſaid to walk in pattens, and who has ſo unfortunate a hitch in her gait, as now and then to ſtrike out the teeth of thoſe who follow her too cloſely.

An Hiſtorical Anecdote.

THERE was, during the late war between the Queen of Hungary and the King of Pruſſia, an officer of conſiderable rank in the ſervice of the latter, whom his Majeſty detected in a correſpondence with one of the Auſtrian Generals: His Majeſty made no noiſe about the affair, or the leaſt alteration in his conduct towards the officer, with whom, upon certain occaſions, he converſed very familiarly. When his Majeſty had got two or three of his letters into his poſſeſſion, he called him one day into his cloſet, and charged him with his offence, laying, at the ſame time, the intercepted letters before him. The delinquent trembled, fell upon his knees, and begged his Majeſty to ſpare his life. The King commanded him to riſe, and aſſured him he would not put him to death or even to diſgrace. "I believe, ſaid the King, I can

tell what inſtigated you to this criminal action. At ſuch a time I put ſuch an officer over your head; was not that the reaſon?" The officer owned it was. "At that time, continued the King, I could not inform you of the reaſon; at preſent I can, and will." The officer, when he had heard him, acknowledged the King was in the right, and that, all circumſtances conſidered, he could not act otherwiſe than he did. "Then, ſaid the King, we are even: you could not have a greater pleaſure in gratifying your reſentment, than I have in forgiving you. Say nothing of what has paſſed; but beware of doing any thing of the like kind again."

Some ſmall time after, the King included this officer in a promotion, and thereby reſtored him to his rank, for which he went to return him thanks, and vowed eternal fidelity. His Majeſty received him very graciouſly, told him, he knew he was a good engineer, and that he would confide to his care the fortifying a poſt of great importance. The officer undertook the charge, and he executed it entirely to the King's ſatisfaction, who expreſſed it in the moſt obliging manner, and promiſed that he would very ſoon take an opportunity to reward him.

In the beginning of the next campaign, this officer dining at the table of Marſhal * * * * * obſerved that his Excellency, after dinner, was making up a pacquet, which was to be ſent to Berlin by his running footman. The officer laid hold of this opportunity to intreat the Marſhal to put a letter of his in his pacquet, which he pulled out of his pocket ready ſealed, and the Marſhal made not the leaſt difficulty of incloſing it with his own, and then delivered the pacquet to his ſervant. This man proceeded with the utmoſt expedition on his journey: but before he got half way to Berlin, he was ſtopped by an officer of the King's guards, who demanded his pacquet, broke it open, and took out the officer's letter; and then ordered the man to go on with the other letters. As he went from the Marſhal's tent, the officer was arreſted, and brought the next day to the King, who ſhewed him his own letter, in which was a plan of the fortification, with inſtructions how it might be attacked and taken in a very ſhort ſpace. He ſtood ſome time ſtupid and ſilent; at laſt burſt into tears, and again begged his life. "Your life, ſaid the King, is ſafe; and I might, perhaps, have pardoned this treaſon too, but your treachery to your friend, and making him unwittingly a partner in your crime, I cannot forgive.—You muſt paſs the remainder of your days at Spandau, whither he was conducted ſoon after, and ſet to work at the tail of a wheel-barrow upon the fortifications.

Literary Anecdote.

IT is well known to the learned of all nations, that the famous Huet, Biſhop of Avranches, maintained, in his *Hiſtory of the Commerce of the Ancients*, as well as in his other writings, that the Chineſe were a colony of the ancient Egyptians. This was in oppoſition to another great man, who aſſerted juſt the reverſe, that the Egyptians were to be conſidered as deſcended from the Chineſe. The reader will obſerve, that notwithſtanding the apparent repugnancy of theſe opinions, they have ſtill this in common, that both of them allow a viſible conformity in the genius, cuſtoms, and laws of theſe two nations; which ſuch as have eſpouſed either of theſe notions, with indefatigable labour and pains have endeavoured to ſhew.

This diſpute has been lately revived in France, and ſeveral perſons of lively parts, great ſagacity, and extenſive erudition, by ſeveral well-written pieces, though differing in their ſentiments, have thrown great light upon the ſubject. This, perhaps, many may think little better than a waſte of time, and calculated to promote no uſeful end; but on the other hand, this is much eaſier ſaid than proved. The extent of human underſtanding is ſo limited, that we can rarely pronounce upon any ſubject whether it is or is not void of utility. Beſides, if it could be proved, the learned are as well entitled to amuſements as the ignorant; and certainly ſuch enquiries as theſe are very innocent, and have no tendency to corrupt the morals, or to inflame the paſſions of mankind; and for this reaſon, even from ſuch as deny them applauſe, they at leaſt merit indulgence.

In reſpect to this diſpute, it ſeems in a fair way of being decided by a method that never entered into the heads of thoſe by whom it was firſt ſtarted, and which at the ſame time ſhews that theſe literary altercations, like the labours of the Chemiſts, may lead to diſcoveries, which, originally at leaſt, were not either ſought or expected. There is in the poſſeſſion of his Sardinian Majeſty an ancient buſt of the Egyptian goddeſs Iſis in black marble, which, with other collections belonging to the Dukes of Mantua, were brought to Turin at the ſame time with the famous table of Iſis, which makes ſo great a figure in the works of the learned Montfaucon and other ingenious Antiquaries.

The face and buſt of this ancient image are covered with characters very clear, and ſtrongly marked, but which hitherto have been thought unintelligible. A perſon curious in theſe kind of reſearches carried a very exact draught of this buſt to Rome, in order to conſult a learned Chineſe who reſides there, upon a ſuſpicion that he entertained that theſe characters had ſome affinity to thoſe of the Chineſe language. Upon an attentive conſideration of the characters he perceived that the ſuſpicion was not ill founded, and that they were truly Chineſe; but not the characters now in uſe, but thoſe that were employed by their anceſtors in remoter ages, with which very few, even among the moſt learned of the modern Chineſe, are at all acquainted. By the help of dictionaries, however, which are preſerved amongſt the ſtupendous collections relative to oriental learning in that metropolis, he is ſaid to have given a very probable, or at leaſt a very plauſible, interpretation to the whole inſcription.

The Public may, and without doubt will, receive more ample and correct accounts of this matter in due time. At preſent the thing is new; and as in relation to all matters of this ſort, thoſe who are verſed in theſe kinds of ſtudies are much divided in their ſentiments, it is mentioned here as a novelty, and which in that reſpect cannot be diſpleaſing to the reader. When it comes to be a ſubject of controverſy, it will fall into other and more able hands, to which we very willingly reſign it.

For the GOUT and RHEUMATISM:
ELIXIR of BARDANA.

A New Medicine prepared by the Directions of Dr. HILL, is ſold by Mr. Baldwin, Bookſeller, in Pater noſter row; and Mr. Jackſon in St. James's Street, at 3s. a Bottle, with printed Directions.

The Author is known, and the Afflicted may take it without Fear. It may be taken equally in the Intervals and during the Fits. Its Operation is by inſenſible Perſpiration, and ſlightly by Urine.

PROLOGUE *to* Florizel *and* Perdita (*a dramatic paſtoral, altered by* Mr. Garrick *from* Shakeſpear's *Winter's Tale*) *written and ſpoken by* Mr. Garrick.

TO various things the ſtage has been compar'd,
As apt ideas ſtrike each humorous Bard:
This night, for want of better ſimile,
Let this our *Theatre* a *Tavern* be:
The poets Vintners, and the Waiters we.
So (as the cant and cuſtom of the trade is)
You're welcome *Gem'men*, kindly welcome Ladies.
To draw in cuſtomers, our bills are ſpread.
[*Shewing a Play Bill.*
You cannot miſs the ſign, 'tis Shakeſpear's Head.
From this ſame Head, this fountain-head [divine,
For different palates ſprings a different wine!
In which no tricks, to ſtrengthen or to thin 'em—
Neat as imported—no French Brandy in 'em—
Hence for the choiceſt ſpirits flows *Champaign*; [vein,
Whoſe ſparkling atoms ſhoot thro' every
Then mount in magic vapours, to th' enraptur'd brain!
Hence flow for martial minds potations ſtrong;
And ſweet love potions, for the fair and young.
For you, my hearts of oak, for your regale,
[*To the upper gallery.*
There's good old *Engliſh Stingo*, mild and ſtale.
For high, luxurious ſouls with luſcious ſmack;
There's Sir *John Falſtaffe*, is a butt of ſack:
And if the ſtronger liquors more invite ye;
Bardolph is gin, and *Piſtol* aqua vitæ.
But ſhould you call for *Falſtaffe*, where to find him. [him.
* He's gone—nor left one cup of ſack behind
Sunk in his elbow chair, no more he'll roam; [come;
No more, with merry wags, to *Eaſtcheap*
He's gone—to jeſt, and laugh, and give his ſack at home.
As for the learned Critics, grave and deep,
Who catch at words, and catching fall aſleep;
Who in the ſtorms of paſſion—hum,—and haw!
For ſuch, our maſter will no liquor draw—
So blindly thoughtful, and ſo darkly read,
They take *Tom Durfey*'s for the *Shakeſpear*'s Head.
A vintner once acquir'd both praiſe and gain,
And ſold much *Perry* for the beſt *Champaign*.
Some rakes, this precious ſtuff did ſo allure;
They drank whole nights, what's that—when wine is pure?
'Come, fill a bumper, *Jack*.—I will, my Lord— [upon my word!
'Here's cream—Damn'd fine—immenſe—
'Sir *William*, what ſay you—The beſt, believe me— [ceive me."
'In this—Eh *Jack*—the Devil can't de-
Thus the wiſe Critic too, miſtakes his wine,
Cries out, with lifted eyes, 'Tis great!—divine!
Then jogs his neighbour, as the wonders ſtrike him; [nothing like him!
This Shakeſpear! Shakeſpear!—Oh, there's
In this night's various, and enchanted cup,
Some little *Perry*'s mixt for filling up.
The five long acts, from which our three are taken, [ſaken.
Stretch'd out to † ſixteen years, lay by, forLeſt then this precious liquor run to waſte,
'Tis now confin'd and bottled for your taſte.
'Tis my chief wiſh, my joy, my only plan,
To loſe no *drop* of that immortal man!

* Mr. Quin had then left the Stage.

† The action of the Winter's Tale, as written by Shakeſpear, comprehends ſixteen years.

Tuesday, Feb. 2.

AMERICA.

New-York, December 7.

THE fleet which failed from hence to the ſouthward, was ſpoke with a few days ago, all well.

The ſloop Love and Anne, Robert Cobham, maſter, from Jamaica for Philadelphia, on the 29th of Sept. was taken by a French frigate, off the N.W. end of Cuba; but being left on board with five Frenchmen, himſelf alone took an opportunity to diſpatch one with a brace of balls, and to oblige the other four to jump into the boat, and ſo retook his veſſel. He was ten days turning to windward before he met with relief, when he met a brig bound to Scotland, which had been taken and ranſomed, who ſpared him one hand. On the 16th of Oct. the ſloop ſprung a leak, which continually got the better of the pumps, when on the 18th they happily met with the ſhip Antelope, Capt. Farrel, bound to this port, whom they got on board of, leaving the ſloop with three feet water in the hold.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Baſſet, late Maſter of a Brig belonging to this Port, dated Cape Francois, Oct. 31.

" My laſt informed you of my being taken by the Defiance man of war, on my voyage from Jamaica to the Mount, on the 11th inſt. On the 17th he put his firſt Lieutenant on board with 50 hands, and ſent us in company with Capt. Little, in queſt of a number of Dutch armed ſloops, whom Capt. Little and another privateer brig had the day before been obliged to quit.

" The 18th we ſaw 13 of them coming out of Port Paix, and ſtood for us, and in the afternoon they began to fire at us, and we ſeeing ſuch a number, fired a gun to leeward, and hoiſted our jack; they ſtill continued firing, we immediately ſtruck, but they kept a conſtant fire, which made us imagine they'd give us no quarter. At five we were boarded by four Dutch ſloops, and a little after by two others. The uſage we met with from theſe villains is impoſſible for tongue to expreſs, or pen to deſcribe; they juſt left me what I had on my back: they killed my boatſwain after we ſtruck: poor Captain Little was cruelly butcher'd in cold blood."

Boſton, Dec. 14. Monday Capt. Froſt arrived at Portſmouth in a Flag of Truce from Martinico, where he had been to redeem three hoſtages for three ſeveral veſſels belonging to Piſcataqua, taken and ranſomed. By him we have the following intelligences: That he left Martinico the 5th of Nov. where the French were making great preparations to receive the Engliſh forces, who they expected every moment would pay them a viſit, and had encamped their women and children in the country: That Commodore Douglas hath, by proclamation, given great encouragement to Engliſh privateers, that they ſhall have all the plunder they can get at Martinico, in conſequence of which near 100 ſail of Engliſh privateers were cruiſing in thoſe ſeas.

Yeſterday arrived here Capt. Weſt, from South Carolina, by whom we have advice, that the four companies which were to embark from thence for the Weſt Indies, ſailed the 21ſt ult. under convoy of the Nightingale man of war; and that the Captains Malcolm and Matthews were arrived there from this port.

We hear from Nova Scotia, that ſome time laſt month Capt. M'Kenzie of Fort Cumberland, having armed two veſſels at Bay Vert, proceeded as far to the Northward as Bay Chaleurs, in order to break up a neſt of French vermin on that coaſt, who have done us ſo much miſchief theſe two or three years paſt, in intercepting our veſſels bound to Halifax, Louiſbourg, and the river St. Lawrence, which he happily effected; and having taken about 240 men, women, and children priſoners, brought them to Bay Vert, together with eight or ten ſmall veſſels laden with their effects. All the other ſmall craft upon the coaſt he deſtroyed, ſo that there need be no apprehenſion of any interruption in going up the river next year, as all the ringleaders of the miſchief hitherto done, with their families, are now priſoners.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Jan. 23. A few days ago died in Dawſon-ſtreet, Adam Humble, Eſq; Doctor of Phyſick, and one of the College of Phyſicians.

Wedneſday died, at his ſeat at Danesfort, in the county of Kilkenny, Patrick Wemys, Eſq; member for Calan.

Tueſday died, aged 90, the Rev. Dr. John Wynne, chanter of St. Patrick's cathedral, keeper of the public library of St. Sepulchre's, Dublin, and one of the ſecretaries to the incorporated ſociety.

Dublin, Jan. 26. The Dublin mails of the 2d, 5th, and 7th inſt. were put on board the Sicilia of Cheſter, George Parke, maſter, on Saturday the 9th in the morning, in order to carry them to Parkgate (all the packet-boats being then detained at Holyhead by ſtorms and contrary winds) and by a letter from the Poſtmaſter of Cheſter, dated Thurſday the 21ſt, theſe three mails were not then arrived there, though the ſubſequent mails came in regular courſe, to wit, the 9th, 12th, 14th, arrived there the 18th, and the 16th on the 20th, on which account it is imagined the veſſel is either blown out of her courſe, or loſt.

SHIP NEWS.

Pool, Jan. 20. Sailed the Hawke, Keay, for Plymouth; and Cheſhunt, Botley, and Proſperous, Bartlet, for London.

Southampton, Jan. 30. Wind S. S. W. Arrived the Owner's Goodwill, Draper, from London, laſt from Portſmouth. Sailed the Induſtry, Foſter, for Whitehaven; and Proſperous, Wright, for Galway.

Weymouth, Jan. 30. The 28th arrived the Catherine, Andrews, from London, with groceries; and James & Elizabeth, Baker, from Sunderland, with coals, ſold at 21s. and 3d. a buſhel.

Cowes, Jan. 30. Calm. On the 27th put back by contrary winds the Prince Edward man of war, Capt. Willis, bound for Plymouth. Came in the Lark, Butler, from Shoreham, and Eagle, Curley, from Newhaven, both for Ireland; and the Martha, Judith Coſter, from Rotterdam for Cowes.

On the 28th put back by contrary winds, the Britannia, Scott, bound for Madeira and Jamaica, from London. Sailed to Spithead to ſeek convoy, the Tartar, Jolliffe, from Pool, for South Carolina. On the 29th came in the Fly ſloop of war, Capt. Gayton, from Spithead. Sailed the Prince Edward man of war, Capt. Willis, for Plymouth.

Deal, Jan. 31. Wind S. W. by S. Came down yeſterday and remain in the Downs with the ſhips as before, the Fonthill, Kitchin, for Gibraltar; Bien Aimée, Vincello, for Liſbon; Hopewell, Bleak; Three Brothers, Wheeler, and Sarah and Elizabeth, Hollage, for Portſmouth. His Majeſty's ſhip Solebay is arrived from a cruize. Arrived the Boſcawen, Jacobſon, from Boſton, and ſailed immediately for the River.

ARRIVED,

Broderick Packet, Ballini, from Guernſey, at Portſmouth.

Briſtol Merchant, Marſhal, from Briſtol, at Philadelphia.

Champion, Francis, from Newfoundland, at Civita Vecchia.

John, Johnſon, from Lancaſter; Robert and Elizabeth, Maſter, from Chichiſter; St. Andrew, Reily, from Cadiz; and Jane, M'Carthy, from Faro, at Cork.

William and Peter, French, from Faro; Sea Flower, Power; Ebenezer, Jacobſon; and Prince of Orange, Norman, from Seville: Jenny, Poley, from Glaſgow; Belleiſle, Daley, from Exeter; Halifax, Strahan, from Swanſey; Nonpareil, Jordan, and Lively, Williams, from Cheſter, at Dublin.

The Hawke, Wilſon, is arrived at Dover, from Guadalupe. She came out the latter end of December.

LONDON.

It appears that the expedition fleet now getting ready, is the greateſt that England ever prepared. Dr. Winteringham goes as head Phyſician, Inſpector and Director of the hoſpitals intended. Two other Phyſicians, four Surgeons, and forty Hoſpital-Mates, who are all appointed, go under him. The Officers are ordered to be at Portſmouth in fourteen days at fartheſt, as no delays will be permitted.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Jan. 31.

' Saturday 200 of the King's royal regiment ' of foot, lately raiſed, arrived here, in or- ' der for embarkation; the reſt of the regi- ' ment are to follow ſoon. The Duke of ' Richmond's regiment is at Baſingſtoke, ' and, we hear, will come here to embark.

' This morning the Portland arrived at ' Spithead from Liſbon. She landed Lord ' Briſtol at Falmouth

' The Bellona is ready to come out of the ' Harbour. The Namure is almoſt ready for ' ſea. Our artificers are indefatigable in fit- ' ting out a large fleet.

' At Spithead Admiral Holbourne, with ' eight ſhips of war.'

On Friday evening Commodore Spry arrived at Plymouth with eight ſhips of the line, and the Southampton frigate, from off Uſhant, the French fleet having got out on Saturday the 23d.

The St. Joſeph, a Spaniſh brig in ballaſt, bound to Bourdeaux, is taken by the Revenge cutter and ſent into Plymouth.

The John and Francis, Franks, from Jamaica to London, who ſailed in Auguſt laſt, was taken by a French xebeque and the crew landed at Fyall, where they are landing the cargo.

Capt. Pickett, of the Good Succeſs, arrived in the river from Jamaica, on the 2d of Nov. off Port Morant, ſaw a large Spaniſh Regiſter ſhip on ſhore, laden with indigo and cocoa, and the ſhip in great danger of being loſt; ſhe was bound from Curacoa to Mexico. On the 8th of Dec. near Bermuda, he ſaw four ſail of Spaniſh ſhips under convoy of a man of war of 20 guns ſteering eaſtward; and on the 11th of the ſaid month he brought too a Spaniſh ſhip from the Havannah off Bermudas, bound to Teneriffe, who had left the Havannah 18 days before; the above ſhips ſailed eight days before him. This and all the above ſhips had treaſure on board.

His Majeſty's ſloop Beaver, Capt. Abdy, ſailed from Madeira, on a cruize, the 8th of January.

Laſt Wedneſday night was ſtranded on the ſouth part of the Iſle of Wight, a galliot hoy, called the Vrouw Barbara, Pier Leop, maſter, from Bourdeaux for Bremen, with 140 caſks of brandy, and 130 hogſheads of wine. It is feared the ſhip will not be got off, but all care was uſing to ſave the cargo. Two hundred and twenty caſks of the wine and brandy were ſaved, but ſeveral of the men were waſhed out of the veſſel and drove to ſea. Some boats were ſent out, in order, if poſſible, to bring them on ſhore, but there ran a great ſea, notwithſtanding it was calm.

As the Court of Spain has in the moſt rigorous manner prohibited all ſorts of Engliſh goods, the Spaniſh ſhips are relanding all their cargoes.

As an inſtance of the King of Spain's weakneſs the following is related: Juſt before the King of Spain quitted Naples, to aſcend the throne of Spain, a gentleman went to ſee one of his Majeſty's country palaces, where he found ſome workmen employed in mending a very fine piece of tapeſtry, which, though it did not ſeem to be either old or worn out, was yet full of holes, and the capital figure in particular, being that of a man, had loſt his eyes. The gentleman was curious in his enquiry how this accident had happened: and the workmen, after much heſitation, at laſt told him, that the King had been there a few days before, and had taken the diverſion of ſhooting with piſtols at the eyes of this piece, and had been ſo fortunately expert as to ſhoot them both out, after a few diſcharges.

A noble Lord on Saturday laſt received a threatning letter, demanding 500l. to be depoſited in a certain place, or deſtruction to him, &c. ſhould follow; to which were added the following audacious words, viz.

'Our King is the greateſt ſovereign; and 'if you ſhould find us out, we ſhall get a 'pardon, as the neceſſity of the times, and 'our diſtreſſes, will not admit of delay.'

The letter was yeſterday carried to the General Poſt Office, in order to enquire at which of the out-offices the letter was put in; and it appeared by a private mark, that it was at the Poſt Office in Berry-ſtreet.

Boſton in New England, Dec. 17.

"The 13th arrived here Capt. Church in 13 days from Louiſbourg, and informs, that his Excellency, Major General Whitmore, Governor of that place, and Colonel of the 22d regiment of foot, embarked on board his veſſel in order to proceed hither, but that by contrary winds they were obliged to put into Plymouth laſt Friday, when between eleven and twelve o'clock at night his Excellency occaſionally going out upon deck, he by ſome accident fell overboard, and was unfortunately drowned, no body being upon deck to give him any aſſiſtance; his body was taken up the next morning near the Gurnet, and brought up to town by Capt. Church. Yeſterday the corpſe was interred in the Kings Chapel with all the honours that this town could give."

His Majeſty's ſhip Deptford, Capt. Diggs, was well at Madeira the 17th of December, and was ready to ſail for the Weſt-Indies with the trade under his convoy.

The Bahia fleet is arrived at Liſbon with 16000 caſes of ſugar, and 13000 rolls of tobacco.

The Hon. Capt. St. John, brother to Lord St. John, is appointed Captain of the Hazard ſloop of war.

Thomas Pym Hales, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir Thomas Hales, Bart. is choſen member of parliament for Downtown in Wilts, in the room of Lord Chief Juſtice Pratt.

Yeſterday the Hon. Charles Yorke, Attorney General was re-elected Member of Parliament for Ryegate.

The Lord Chief Juſtice Pratt has appointed James Naiſh, Eſq; Counſellor at Law, to be Clerk of the Treaſury in the Court of Common Pleas.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Briſtol arrived yeſterday at his houſe in St. James's Square from Spain.

Yeſterday the Lady of Charles Cocks, Member of Parliament for Ryegate, was ſafely delivered of a daughter in Conduit-ſtreet.

We learn from Oxford, that upon re-examining the receipts and diſburſements of New-College, an error has been diſcovered, which accounts for the ſum of money ſuppoſed to have been ſtolen from the Audit Room of that college.

Yeſterday a diſpenſation paſſed the ſeal, to enable the Rev. Thomas Oburn, M. A. formerly of Chriſt Church College, Oxford, and Chaplain to Lord Dacre, to hold the rectory of Laverſtock, and alſo the rectory of Ewhurſt, to which he was lately preſented, both in the county of Southampton.

Friday laſt the Rev. Mr. George Weſton, M. A. was preſented to the rectory of Harpington, in the county of Stafford, void by death.

A few days ſince was married Mr. Richard Jackſon, Merchant, at Liverpool, to Miſs Machell, daughter of James Machell, Eſq; of Hollow Oak.

On Monday the 18th ult. died at Edinburgh the Hon. Miſs Peggy Mackay, daughter to the late Lord Rae.

Thurſday died at Cambridge immenſely rich, William Finch, Eſq.

Early laſt Saturday morning, as Mr. Lympas, Maſter of Bow-ſtreet Bagnio, was returning from Chelſea in a chariot, he ſlipt off the ſeat, and was found dead when he got home.

Laſt week Deards, the Stevenage carrier, was attacked by a footpad at Bell-bar, near Hatfield; but he knocked the villain down, which prevented his being robbed. It is remarkable his waggon has been attempted to be robbed five times within theſe few weeks.

MIDLAND CIRCUIT.

Lord Chief Juſtice Pratt, Mr. Juſtice Bathurſt.

Rutland, Friday, March 5, at Oakham.
Lincoln, Monday 8, at the city of Lincoln.
City of Lincoln, the ſame day, at the city.
Nottingham, Thurſday 11, at Nottingham.
Town of Nottingham, Friday 12, at the town.
Derby, Monday 15, at Derby.
Leiceſter, Friday 19, at Leiceſter.
Borough of Leiceſter, Sat. 20, at the Borough.
Coventry, Tueſday 23, at Coventry.
Warwickſhire, the ſame day, at Warwick.

D. L. Florizel and Perdita, with the Old Maid.
C. G. A new Engliſh Opera call'd Artaxerxes.

To be Sold, and felled this Seaſon,

A Fine Parcel of large TIMBER-TREES, conſiſting of above 300 Oaks from 40 to 180 Timber, and of about 250 large Elms, beſides Beech, Walnut, Aſh, Poplar, Sycamore, and Abele, now growing at Little Wittenham in Berks, on the Banks of the River Thames, about three Miles above Wallingford.

Alſo another Parcel of large Timber, conſiſting of Oak, Elm, Aſh and Beech, growing near the Thames at Kentwood Farm, about five Miles above Reading.

Enquire further of Thomas Manvile, Steward to the Duke of Manchester; Sir George Oxenden and Mr. Oxenden at Little Wittenham aforeſaid; and of the Houſekeeper, at the late Mr. Dunch's, Whitehall, London.

This Day was publiſhed, Price 1s.

THE MUSES RECREATION, in four Poems, viz. The Farewell to Summer, a Paſtoral Elegy. The Queen's Arrival, a Paſteral. Silence, a Poem. Devotion, a Rhapſody

Printed for J. Johnſon oppoſite the Monument; J. Walter at Charing Croſs; and T. Davies in Covent-Garden.

To be SOLD,

THE Fee Simple and Inheritance of all that Capital Meſſuage, and Barton, called COURT FARM, and COURT PLACE, ſituate in the Pariſh of Milverton, and County of Somerſet.—This Eſtate is allowed to be the compleateſt for Agriculture in general of any in its Neighbourhood; and, for its healthy Situation, and extenſive Proſpect, is exceeded by few in the Weſt of England. A Deſcription whereof is as follows:

Firſt, A firm and well-built Manſion-houſe, with all Conveniencies requiſite for a Gentleman, as Stables, Gardens, a pleaſant Grove, Walks, &c. &c. and a never-failing Stream of excellent Water running contiguous thereto, and through the Gardens. The Manſion-houſe fronts the South; and the Grounds ſurrounding it are by Nature ſo diſpoſed as to admit of very conſiderable Improvements in the preſent Taſte, which may be made at an inconſiderable Expence.

Second, A large Dwelling-houſe, with every Conveniency for a Farmer, with a fine Stream of Water running through it (quite ſeparated from the Capital Manſion, there being different Ways leading to each Houſe); conſiſting of a Kitchen, Hall, Parlour, Larder, Dairy, Malt-houſe, &c. &c. with three large Barns, a Granary, three walled Courts, with Linneys ſufficient to fodder thirty Oxen, with a conſtant Flow of Water through each Court, which, by Channels, is conveyed at Pleaſure into ſeveral rich Meadows.

Third, Both Houſes are ſituate in the Center of the Eſtate, on an Eminence (protected from the North by higher Grounds) which commands a large and extenſive Proſpect Eaſtwards over the Whole of Taunton Vale. A View to Quantock Hills on the North; Black Down and Maiden Down (in Devonſhire) on the South; and Maundown Hills on the Weſt.—It is Half a Mile from the Church and Town of Milverton, two Miles from Wiveliſcombe, three from Wellington, and ſeven from Taunton: and commands a delightful and pleaſant View to each.

Fourth, It is of the yearly Value of 240l. and contains upwards of 280 Acres; of which the Orchards are eight, and the Meadow Ground forty. The Premiſſes are all contiguous, not a Field intervening.

Fifth, The Soil is a rich red Earth and Gravel; and about the Center of the Premiſſes is a Rock of very fine Lime-ſtone, and a Kiln.

Sixth, A large Wood and Coppice (formerly a Park) about 60 Acres, filled with a Quantity of good Timber Trees, chiefly Oak; together with a great Number of Elm and Aſh Taees, on other Parts of the Premiſſes.

Seventh, A Right of Paſturage on every Common in the Pariſh, viz. Milverton-Heathfield, Houndſmoor, and Weekmoor; each of them very extenſive and large, and but a ſmall Diſtance from the Premiſſes.

Eighth, A Copper Mine, lately diſcovered, which is likely to prove of vaſt Advantage, as ſeveral Tons of Ore, exceedingly rich, hath been broken on the Back of the Load: And as there is a natural Fall of the Ground near to it, whereby an Adit may be driven at a ſmall Expence.

Ninth, A great Plenty of all Sorts of Game; and many Gentlemen of Fortune and Diſtinction live in its Neighbourhood.

N. B. It is all a Turnpike Road between Taunton and London; and a Turnpike is now erected for repairing the Roads between Taunton and Milverton.

Application may be made to Mr. M. Webſter, Orange-ſtreet, Red Lion Square; Meſſ. John and Samuel Tapſcott, Clifford's Inn; Mr. Methuen, New Court, Carey-ſtreet; Mr. Marſh, New Inn, London; the Rev. Mr. Walker, near Launceſton, Cornwall; Mr. James Newbery, Attorney, in Chudley, Devon; Mr. William Edwards, Mercer, in High ſtreet, Briſtol; Mr. Cridland, and Mr. Samuel Kingdon, in Milverton; Mr. Leigh, in Dunſter; Mr. William Lambe, on the Premiſſes; and Mr. John Lambe, in Wiveliſcombe.

Poſtſcript.

LONDON.

Two mails arrived this day from Flanders without any freſh advices.

They write from the Hague of the 18th ult. that the Count d'Affry had preſented a memorial to the States-General, importing, That the King his maſter, being informed of the manifeſt partiality of their ſubjects to his Majeſty's enemies, by furniſhing them with proviſions and forage, many hundred waggons being even loaded openly laſt campaign and ſent to the Allied Army; his Majeſty could not but be highly irritated by ſuch behaviour, and that he, the Ambaſſador, was commanded to declare that the King would have ſatisfaction at a proper time.

The laſt letters from Berlin adviſe, that the King of Pruſſia had given orders for taking all the men throughout his dominions, from the age of 18 to the age of 50, that were able to carry arms, whether ſingle or married, to recruit his armies.

February 1, 1762. On this night many Gentlemen, eminent for their rank and character, were, by the invitation of the Rev. Mr. Aldrich of Clerkenwell, aſſembled at his houſe, for the examination of the noiſes ſuppoſed to be made by a departed ſpirit, for the detection of ſome enormous crime.

About ten at night, the gentlemen met in the chamber, in which the girl, ſuppoſed to be diſturbed by a ſpirit, had, with proper caution, been put to bed by ſeveral ladies. They ſat rather more than hour, and hearing nothing went down ſtairs, when they interrogated the father of the girl, who denied, in the ſtrongeſt terms, any knowledge or belief of fraud.

The ſuppoſed ſpirit had before publicly promiſed, by an affirmative knock, that it would attend one of the gentlemen into the vault, under the church of St. John, Clerkenwell, where the body is depoſited, and give a token of her preſence there by a knock upon her coffin: It was therefore determined to make this trial of the exiſtence or veracity of the ſuppoſed ſpirit.

While they were enquiring and deliberating, they were ſummoned into the girl's chamber by ſome Ladies, who were near her bed, and who had heard knocks and ſcratches. When the gentlemen entered, the girl declared that ſhe felt the ſpirit like a mouſe, upon her back, and was required to hold her hands out of bed. From that time, though the ſpirit was very ſolemnly required to manifeſt its exiſtence, by appearance, by impreſſion, on the hand or body of any preſent, by ſcratches, knocks, or any other agency, no evidence of any preternatural power was exhibited.

The ſpirit was then very ſeriouſly advertiſed, that the perſon to whom the promiſe was made, of ſtriking the coffin, was then about to viſit the vault, and that the performance of the promiſe was then claimed. The company, at one, went into the church, and the gentleman, to whom the promiſe was made, went, with one more, into the vault. The ſpirit was ſolemnly required to perform its promiſe, but nothing more than ſilence enſued; the Perſon ſuppoſed to be accuſed by the ſpirit, then went down, with ſeveral others, but no effect was perceived. Upon their return, they examined the girl, but could draw no confeſſion from her. Between two and three ſhe deſired, and was permitted, to go home with her father.

It is therefore the opinion of the whole aſſembly, that the child has ſome art of making or counterfeiting particular noices, and that there is no agency of any higher cauſe.

The London Regiſter for January, containing the Riſe of the War with Spain, with all the original Papers relating to it, in a regular Series; Anecdotes of the three Miniſters who have overturned the Syſtem of Europe; three medical Caſes by Dr. Taylor, the King's Phyſician; with the beſt political Eſſays and Pieces of Wit and Humour, that appeared laſt Month, &c. is printed for T. Becket and P. A. de Hondt in the Strand, Price One Shilling.

The letter from Guernſey, *kindly tranſmitted to us from* Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, *in our next.*

Deal, Feb. 1. Wind N. Remain the ſhips as before, except the Proſerpine fire ſhip, which is ſailed to the weſtward. Came down the Royal Charlotte, Clements, for Eaſt-India; the King of Pruſſia, Richards, for Guadaloupe; and the Eaſt-India yacht. His Majeſty's ſhip Unicorn is juſt arrived from a cruize.

Bank Stock, 92	3 ½ Bank An. 1756, ——
India Stock, 112	Ditto 1758, 68 a 67 ¾
South S. Stock, —	4 per Cent. 1760, 74 a 73 ⅞
Do. Old Ann. 65 ½	Ind. Bonds, 1s. a 2s. pr.
Ditto New, ——	Navy and Vict. Bills, 11 ¼ diſc.
3 per Cent. Bank reduced, ——	Exc. Bills, 3s. a 4s. diſ.
Do. conſol. 62 ¼ a 62	Old Long Ann. 19 ⅞
Ditto 1726, ——	New Long Ann. 20 ⅛
Ditto 1751, ——	Scrip. 1762, 74 ¼ a ⅛
Ditto India Ann. —	Omnium, 5 ⅞ a 6 diſc.

High-water To-morrow, at 9 Min. after 8 in the Morning, and at 41 Min. after 8 in the Evening.

Thurſday, at 16 Min. after 9 in the Morning, and at 52 Min. after 9 at Night.

THE *Anniverſary Meeting of* Wykehamiſts *will be held at the* Crown and Anchor Tavern *in the* Strand, *on* Thurſday *the 25th of* February *Inſtant: Where the Noblemen and Gentlemen, educated at either of the Two* St. Mary Winton Colleges, *are requeſted to meet.*

STEWARDS.

Earl of Hillſborough	Henry Penton, ſen. Eſq.
Lord Wentworth	Rev. Mr. Ridley, ſen.
Hon. Mr. Juſtice Noel	Rev. Mr. Benjamin Pye
Sir J. Daſhwood, Bt.	Mr. John Barwick.

Tickets to be had at the Crown and Anchor, *and of Mr.* Atwood, Greek-ſtreet, Soho.

Dinner on Table at Four o'Clock.

T. A. SECRETARY.

To be continued, a Volume a Month, till the Whole is finiſhed,

This Day was publiſhed,

(Price 2 s. 6 d. ſewed, or 3 s. bound)

The Whole to be comprized in Seven Volumes 12mo. Vol. I. Embelliſhed with a Head of the Author.

Of a new and elegant Edition of

THE HISTORY of Sir CHARLES GRANDISON;

In a SERIES of LETTERS.

By Mr. S. RICHARDSON,

Author of Pamela and Clariſſa.

Printed by Aſſignment from the Executors of Mr. Richardſon, for J. Rivington, in St. Paul's Church Yard; C. Hitch and L. Hawes, J. Richardſon, R. Baldwin, S. Crowder and Co. and J. Coote, in Pater-noſter Row; and ſold by all Bookſellers.

JANUARY 30, 1761.

WHEREAS ſeveral Men belonging to his Majeſty's Regiment of VOLUNTEER HUNTERS, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant OSWALD, have lately abſented themſelves without leave from the commanding Officer in London: This ſerves to acquaint them, That if they return to the White Bear in Piccadilly, within ten Days from this Date, they ſhall be forgiven; otherwiſe their Names and Deſcriptions will be adverti'ed in this and other Papers in order to have them detected and puniſhed as the Law directs.

DESERTED the 26th of January laſt, from the Third Regiment of Foot Guards, and Lord Adam Gordon's Company,

JAMES CURLEY, twenty Years of Age, five Feet eleven Inches high, freſh Complexion, ſmooth Face, a little frickled, ſandy Hair, a Huſbandman, born at Balnaſcreen in the County of Derry, went away in his Regimental Coat and Waiſtcoat, plain Hat, Regimental Watt belt, and braſs mounted Hatiger.

Whoever will apprehend him, and confine him in any of his Majeſty's Gaols, and give Notice to George Roſs, Eſq; Agent to the Regiment, in Conduit-Street, London, ſhall have One Guinea Reward, over and above what is allowed by Act of Parliament.

This Day was publiſhed,

In one large Volume Octavo, Price 6s. in boards, Which contains the 3 Volumes of the original 12mo.

THE Hiſtory of JOHN SOBIESKI, KING of POLAND. To which is prefixed, a General Hiſtory of POLAND, from the Sixth Century to 1696. Tranſlated from the French of Mr. L'Abbe Coyer. To which is added, An Index.

Printed for A. Millar in the Strand.

This Day was publiſhed,

Price 4 s. in Boards, elegantly printed on a fine Medium Paper in Octavo,

LETTERS to a YOUNG NOBLEMAN. *Civis et egregias Patriæ contingis ovanti.* On the following Subjects: On Study in General—On the Study of Hiſtory—On Biography—Of Taſte; and of ſome diſtinguiſhing Circumſtances of London and Paris—On the Influence of Liberty upon Taſte; and of the Age of Auguſtus—On the Influence of Liberty upon Taſte; and of the Age of Lewis XIV. —Why Poetry has flouriſhed more in England than Sculpture or Painting.

Printed for A. Millar in the Strand.

DEDICATED to the QUEEN.

This Day was publiſhed,

Price 6 d. (to be continued Monthly) containing half a Sheet of Letter Preſs more than any Work of the Kind in being, adorned with a moſt elegant Frontiſpiece and Title-page, deſigned by Mr. WALE and engraved by Mr. GRIGNION: A View of the Triumphal Arch painted in Weſtminſter-hall on occaſion of his Majeſty's Coronation: And an accurate Map of the Spaniſh Weſt Indies:

Number I. of

THE UNIVERSAL MUSEUM: Or, Gentleman's and Ladies polite Magazine of Hiſtory, Politicks, and Literature, for January 1762.

A Work formed on the moſt extenſive Plan, and calculated to give general Amuſement and Inſtruction to the Public; conſiſting of a great Variety of Original Pieces, both in Verſe and Proſe, far ſuperior to thoſe uſually given in Magazines; and the Public may depend on the Proprietors ſparing no Pains or Expence in procuring the moſt uſeful, accurate, and elegant Engravings, to ornament a Work framed on ſo laudable a Plan.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN, Whoſe Names are already celebrated in the Republic of Letters.

Printed for T. Durham at the Golden Ball in the Strand, where Propoſals may be had.

LONDON: Sold by J. WILKIE, at the *Bible*, in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, where Advertiſements, and Letters to the Authors, are taken in: And where all Perſons who chooſe to be regularly ſerved with this Paper are deſired to apply.

Vol. XI. [185] N° 807.

The London Chronicle:

OR,

UNIVERSAL EVENING POST.

From TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, to THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1762.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

The London Gazette. N°10185.

St. James's, Feb. 23.

THE King has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Rev. Father in God, Richard Lord Biſhop of London, to be Dean of his Majeſty's Chapels Royal.

Whitehall, Feb. 23. The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint Edw. Younge, Chriſtopher Rigby, John Trenchard, John Fane, and George Quarme, Eſqrs. together with Thomas Wyndham, Eſq; in the room of Henry Kelſall, Eſq; deceaſed, to be his Majeſty's commiſſioners for taxes.

The King has been pleaſed to preſent Edwards Beadon, Maſter of Arts, one of his Majeſty's Chaplains in Ordinary, to the rectory of North Stoneham, otherwiſe Stoneham Abbats, in the county of Southampton, and the dioceſe of Wincheſter, the ſame being void by the death of Henry Fuller the laſt incumbent, and in his Majeſty's gift for this turn, by virtue of his Prerogative Royal.

The King has been pleaſed to preſent Francis Matſon, Clerk, to the vicarage of Hunmanby, in the county and dioceſe of York, the ſame being void by the tranſlation of the Right Reverend Father in God, Richard late Biſhop of Carliſle, to the See of London, and in his Majeſty's gift for this turn, by virtue of his Prerogative Royal.

Lord Chamberlain Office, Feb. 23. Orders for the Court's change of mourning on Sunday next, the 28th inſtant, for the late Empreſs of Ruſſia, viz.

The Ladies to wear black ſilk or velvet, coloured ribbons, fans, and tippets.

The Men to continue in black full trimmed, and to wear coloured ſwords and buckles.

And on Sunday the 7th of March the Court to go out of mourning.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Brown, of Potterington, Yorkſhire, Dealer. To appear March 3, 4, and April 6, at the George in Kingſton upon Hull.

Robert Brailsford, of Watling-Street, Haberdaſher. To appear Feb. 26, March 9, April 6, at Guildhall.

Dividends to be made to Creditors.

March 16. George Copeland, of Hereford, Dealer.
17. Paul Bienaſſy, of Wapping, Hoſier.
18. Dominick Palairet, of Falmouth, Mercht.
19. Thomas Somervell, of Bread-Street, London, Linen-draper.
Nathan Studdard, of St. Martin le Grand, Diſtiller.
24. Tho. Holford, of Dowgate hill, Diſtiller.
30. John Smart, of Shoreditch, Brickmaker.
April 10. George Strutton, of St. Anne, Weſtminſter, Carpenter.

Hamburgh, February 12.

LETTERS from Conigſberg adviſe, that five regiments of Ruſſian infantry had received orders to march home into Livonia from Pruſſia; and that it was ſaid the whole army was ſoon to follow.

Genoa, Jan. 21. Some advices import, that ſince the rupture between Great Britain and Spain, the Catholic King has entered upon a ſubſidy-treaty with the Thirteen Cantons, for taking into his pay a body of 12,000 men. The authenticity of this news cannot but be called in queſtion; for beſides that the Helvetic body is not now, as in former times, ſo forward to ſupply foreign powers with troops, the Proteſtant Cantons would certainly decline ſuch a convention; and it is alſo certain, that the Catholic Cantons, unleſs they ſhould leave the country bare of men, could not raiſe the number above-mentioned.

The Pope has granted a paſſage through the Eccleſiaſtical State to the Neapolitan troops, who are going to garriſon not only the places in the State of the Garriſons on the coaſt of Tuſcany, but likewiſe thoſe of a neutral power.

AMERICA.

Halifax in Nova Scotia, Jan. 7. By an expreſs arrived from Fort Cumberland on Sunday laſt, we learn, that the ſhip Hulton, Capt. Benjamin Hollowell, belonging to Hull, but freighted from London for Quebec, was loſt in a violent ſtorm, on Monday the 16th of November laſt, on a ſandy iſland at the mouth of the river Merimichi, in the gulph of St. Laurence; the Captain and all the crew, excepting the Mate, were unfortunately loſt. Providentially for the Mate, ſome French people had ſtopt by the badneſs of the weather, and relieved him; he was juſt gone when they took him up, but is now in a fair way of recovery.

Tueſday laſt arrived here Capt. Phips, in three days paſſage from Louiſbourg, by whom we have an account that the Auguſta, Knowles, a cartel ſhip, was loſt near Cape Noire, bound from Quebec for Old France, with 120 perſons on board, among whom were ſeveral ladies paſſengers, and only the Captain and ſix Frenchmen were ſaved.

SHIP NEWS.

Portſmouth, Feb 22. Laſt night we had a violent gale of wind at N. N. W. when the Arrogant broke from her moorings in the harbour. Fourteen ſail of the Weſt-India ſhips drove on ſhore at the Motherbank, but will all be got off again with little or no damage. His Majeſty's ſhip Orford, appointed to protect the trade to America, has made the ſignal for unmooring. Great preparations are made for the reception of the Duke of York, and the Prince of Mecklenbourg, who are to reſide at the Commiſſioner's in the dock-yard during their ſtay here. This morning a ſeaman was executed for deſertion on board his Majeſty's ſhip Launceſton in the harbour.

Plymouth, Feb. 19. We hear from Cawſand, that one of their ſmuggling boats, bound for Guernſey, miſſed the iſland in a fog, got upon the coaſt of France, and anchored in two fathoms water, which ſtruck the neighbourhood into ſuch a conſternation, that they fired upon the boat, which drew great numbers of the inhabitants thither, both horſe and foot, fearing (as is thought) an invaſion, which cauſed them to ſlip and remove farther out of danger. We don't doubt but expreſſes were ſoon forwarded to Paris of this event; but if they are ſo intimidated at the ſight of one poor ſmuggler, what would they have been at the ſight of the whole fleet then at Guernſey, near 40 ſail.

LONDON.

Advice is ſaid to be received that Mr. Wall, Secretary of State in Spain, has been diveſted of all his employments, on account of ſome late tranſactions.

The city of Glouceſter hath preſented to their Majeſties a large cup and cover in paſte, with ſome lamprey eels, richly potted in the cup, being the annual preſent by which it holds its charter.

They write from Portſmouth, that five veſſels were drove aſhore on the Iſle of Wight laſt Sunday night, two of which have knocked their rudders off.

The Brig St. Joſeph, Capt. Joſ. de Acdo, from London to Seville, loaded with bale goods, is aſhore near Deal.

The following ſhips ſailed from Cork the 4th inſt. viz. Black Prince, Vallenge; Sally, Scott; Hawke, Stephens; Royal Charlotte, Galbreath; Scorpion, Bert; for Guadaloupe; Young Samuel, Singleton, for Barbadoes; Wm. and Jane, Sweerwze, for St. Euſtatia; Henry, Watkins, for Madeira; Eagle, Smith, for ditto and Jamaica; St. James, Hiatt, for Jamaica.

Count d'Eſtainge, the late French Commander in the Eaſt Indies, was brought to town laſt night by a meſſenger from Plymouth.

A conſiderable number of people from Ireland, together with Col. M'Nut, as their principal, have lately ſettled at Nova Scotia on ſome lands that were reſerved for their poſſeſſion near the baſon of Minis and Cobuquet. They aſſirm, that theſe lands are equal in ſoil and goodneſs to the beſt in Ireland, and are capable of producing wheat, rye, barley, oats, peaſe, hemp, flax, potatoes, turnips, and all ſorts of garden ſtuff; that they are richer and bear every thing in greater abundance than the lands of Penſylvania, and they are ſituated on bays and navigable rivers, by which ſhips may come to the farmer's houſes for tranſporting the produce: an advantage which is not to be found in Penſylvania, where the farms are 200 miles inland.

Salt was lately a penny a pound; but, by ſome monopoly, it is now raiſed to two pence halfpenny, and it is declared by the dealers that it will be raiſed to four pence a pound. Therefore, we have extracted the following clauſe from the ſalt act of the 9th and 10th of William III. 'Juſtices in ſeſſions (not con-

cerned in making or selling of salt) shall set the prices of salt, and have power to alter and correct the prices thereof: And if any person shall sell at a higher price, or refuse to sell at a price so set, he shall forfeit for every offence 5 l. to be levied by distress and sale of the offender's goods; one half to the King, and the other to the informer.'

We hear that an order is lately issued by the Hon. the Commissioners of Excise, importing, that all officers, who have been six years in one division, or riding, are to be removed at Midsummer next.

Saurday last the Rev. Mr. Robert Smith, late of Queen's College, Oxford, was instituted to the rectory of Gatton in Surry, vacant by the death of Dr. Holdsworth.

Saturday was married at Houghton-le-spring John Bright, of Pontefract, in Yorkshire, Esq; to Miss Stonhewer, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Stonhewer.

A few days ago was married at York, Thomas Pierse, of Piersbridge, Esq; to Miss Robinson, eldest sister to Sir William Robinson, of Newby, Bart.

A few days died the Rev. Mr. Jephson, vicar of Hormead, near Barkway, Hertfordshire. The living is in the gift of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Sunday last died at Watford in Hertfordshire, Mr. John Maiden junior, of Barbican, Brewer.

Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, the body of a young woman, very decently dressed, was taken out of the New River Head. She had half a crown in her pocket, and a gold ring on her finger, and now lies in a shell in Clerkenwell Church-yard to be owned.

On Sunday died the servant maid of Mr. Gee, at Kingsland-Green. A few days ago, as she was returning from meeting, she was attacked by a fellow, and robb'd of half a crown and a pair of silver shoe-buckles; and the villain not being satisfied with his booty, beat the unhappy woman with the but end of his pistol in so cruel a manner as to occasion her death.

On the 26th past Mary Squires, the Gypsey woman who was tried with Mrs. Wells at the Old Baily, for concealing Elizabeth Canning at Endfield, was buried at Farnham in Surry. There were near 100 lights, and 40 of the Gypsey sort were mourners.

Several chimneys were blown down on Sunday in New Norfolk-street, and other parts near Grosvenor-square, which did great damage to some of the houses. Some of the the largest elm trees in Hyde Park were blown down, and their roots torn out of the ground by the violence of the storm.

Lent Preachers in the church of St. Mary le Bow, appointed by the Abp. of Canterbury.

This day,	Mr. Broughton.
Thursday, March 4,	Mr. Warneford.
11,	Mr. Townley.
18,	Mr. Parfect.
25,	Mr. Lynch.
April 1,	Mr. Green.
8,	A confirmation at 11.
Good Friday 9,	Dr. Taylor.

This being Ash-Wednesday the Theatres are shut.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 35 4 2 ½	Bourdeaux ditto, 30 ½
Us.	Cadiz, 38 ¼
Ditto at Sight, 35 1	Madrid, 38 ¾
Rotterdam, 35 5 2 ½	Bilboa, 38 ⅜
Us.	Leghorn, 50 ¼
Antwerp, No Price	Genoua, 49 ¼
Hamburgh, 33 10 2 ½	Venice, 51 ⅛
Us.	Lisbon, 5s. 5d. ¼
Paris 1 Day's Date, 30 ½	Porto, 5s. 4d. ⅜
Ditto 2 Usance, 30 ¼	Dublin, 7 ⅛

To be Sold by Auction by Mr. PERVIL,
At the Crofs Keys Tavern, in Henrietta Street, Covent-Garden, on Monday next, punctually at Six o'Clock in the Evening;

A Freehold Estate in the Parish of Uley, in the County of Gloucester, adjoining to the Parish of Dursley; consisting of the Particulars following, viz.

	l.	s.
A Messuage or Farm House, two Cottages, with proper Conveniences, and divers Inclosures of Pasture and Arable Land, now let to Mr. Cornelius Harris, at per Annum,	83	
Also, A Cottage, and divers Lands, chiefly Meadow and Pasture, all inclosed, late in the Possession of Mr. Samuel Souls and Mr. John Andrews, but now of Mr. Cornelius Harris, at per Annum,	26	10
Likewise a small Piece of Ground, being a Withy-bed, let to Jacob Willy, at per Annum	15	

The Premises lie six Miles from Minch in Hampton, eight from Tedbury, two from Wootton Underedge, and one from Dursley, four very good Market Towns, five Miles from the River Severn, fourteen from Gloucester, and twenty-five from Bristol.

The Lands are capable of great Improvements, are well watered and timbered, and let only from Year to Year.

Any one inclined to treat for the above, by private Contract, may apply to Mr. William Vizard, Attorney at Law, in Dursley, who will shew the Premises; or to Mr. James Lucas, Attorney, in Pump Court, Middle Temple, London.

Catalogues to be had, gratis, at Mr. Pervill's, in Bow-Street, Covent-Garden.

This Day was published,
Price 2 s. 6 d. sewed, and 3 s. bound,
A Plain and easy Road to the LAND of BLISS, a Turnpike set up by Mr. Orator —; on which a Man may travel more Miles in one Day, than on any other Highway in Forty Years. With a Dedication, such as never was, or will be, in Vogue.
Honi soit qui Mal y pense.
Printed for W. Nichol in St. Paul's Church-yard; and W. Tesseyman at York.

On Monday next will be published,
And continued Monthly, in neat Pocket Volumes, beautifully printed on a new Elzevir Letter, Price 1 s. 6 d. sewed in blue Paper, Volume I. of
A New General History of the WORLD: Comprehending both the Antient and Modern History of its several Empires, Kingdoms and States; their Chronology, Antiquities, Governments, Laws, Religions, Learning, Customs, Manners, Arts, Sciences, Commerce, and Trade: Buildings, Curiosities of Art and Nature, &c. from the Creation to the present Time: Collected from the best Authors in all Languages; and embellished with proper Cuts and Maps. By the joint Labours of several learned Gentlemen.
Printed for W. Owen, at Homer's Head, between the two Temple-Gates, in Fleet-Street.

This Day was published,
Price Bound Two Shillings and Ninepence,
A New Edition, corrected to the 19th of February,
THE COURT and CITY REGISTER, for the Year 1762. Containing, 1. Rider's Almanack for the Year 1762. 2. New and correct Lists of the Lords and Commons, &c. 3. The Court and City Register. 4. New Lists of the Army and Navy.
Printed for J. Rivington, J. Jolliffe, C. Hitch and L. Hawes, P. Stevens, J. Richardson, S. Crowder, B. Collins, J. Robson, G. Kearsly, J. Hinxman, and J. Walter.
N. B. The Lists may be had without an Almanack, Price Two Shillings.
*** The Compiler of the above Register again returns Thanks for many Letters and Corrections lately received, and will at all Times be glad to pay a due Regard to any farther Hints and Improvements that he may be hereafter favoured with, in order to support the Credit that his Lists have hitherto attained of being the most correct that have been ever offered to the Publick.
Be careful to ask for the Court and City Register, printed for Rivington, Jolliffe, Hitch, &c.

In a few Days will be published,
Price Two Shillings sewed,
REMARKS on the Beauties of Poetry. By DANIEL WEBB, Esq;
Printed for R. and J. Dodsley in Pallmall.
Where may be had, by the same Author,
An Inquiry into the Beauties of Painting, and into the Merits of the most celebrated Painters, Antient and Modern.

This Day was published,
Complete in One Large Volume in Quarto,
A New Work (Price 1 l. 1 s. in Boards) intitled,
THESAURUS GRÆCÆ POESEOS; sive, Lexicon Græco-Protodidacum; Versus, et Synonyma (tam ad explicationem Vocabulorum, quam ad Compositionem Poeticam pertinentia) Epitheta, Phrases, Descriptiones, &c. (Ad modum Latini Gradus ad Parnassum, complectens. Opus in studiosæ Juventutis Gratiam et Utilitatem, ex optimis quibusque Poetarum Græcorum Monumentis, quæ adhuc prodierunt, nunc primum Constructum. Cui præfigitur, de Poesi, seu Prosodia Græcorum Tractatus.
Autore T. MORELL, S. T. P.
Etonæ: Ex Typographia, et Impensis Josephi Pote, Bibliopolæ; Veneunt etiam Londini apud T. Pote, in vico Fleet Street.
*** Those Gentlemen that have purchased the former Part of this Work, will have the Remainder delivered to them in Boards, on the Payment of 13 s.

By the KING's Authority.
This Day was published,
A NEW EDITION,
Carefully Corrected and Enlarged, of
THE NEW WEEK's PREPARATION for a worthy Receiving the LORD's SUPPER, as appointed and recommended by the Church of England. With suitable Directions for a devout Behaviour during the Solemnity, and for a most beneficial and effectual Joining with the Minister in the Office of Administration. To which are added, Prayers for Morning and Evening to be used either with a Family, or in Private; also Prayers for other Occasions.
Be careful to observe, That the extraordinary Demand there has been of late Years for this excellent Book, has lately induced some Booksellers to alter other Week's Preparations, that they might the more imperceptibly obtrude them upon the Public in its Stead: For the future, therefore, to distinguish in such Alterations and Impositions, you need only remember that this New Week's Preparation is the only one that was ever published by the King's Authority, and is, by Assignment from the Executors of Mr. Wicksteed, printed only for JOHN HINTON in Newgate-street; and sold by the Booksellers of Great Britain and Ireland. Where may be had,
The Second Part of the New Week's Preparation, 1 s.

By the KING's Authority,
This Day was published,
Necessary for all Families, a new Edition (in Octavo) of
THE NEW WHOLE DUTY OF MAN. Containing the Faith as well as Practice of a Christian; made easy for the Practice of the present Age, as the Old Whole Duty of Man was designed for those unhappy Times in which it was written; and supplying the Articles of the Christian Faith, which are wanting in that Book, though essentially necessary to Salvation. With Devotions proper on several Occasions. And a Help for the Reading of the Holy Scriptures.
By Assignment from the Executors of the late Mr. Wicksteed, printed only for JOHN HINTON in Newgate-street; and sold by the Booksellers of Great Britain and Ireland.
*** This New Whole Duty of Man (printed in Octavo is Price 5 s. In large Twelves 3 s. 6 d, And in small Twelves 2 s. 6 d.) is sold with the same Allowance as the Old Whole Duty of Man, to those Gentlemen and Ladies, who, out of a tender Regard to promote the eternal Welfare of their Poor and Uninstructed Neighbours and Servants, are disposed to give them away.
N. B. The New Whole Duty of Man may be had in Octavo, neatly bound, with a curious Set of Cuts, Price 7 s. 6 d.

Recueil d'Antiquités Egyptiennes, Etruſques, Greſques, Romaines, & Gauloiſes. Par M. le Compte de Caylus. Tome IV. 4to. pp. 407.

THE deſign of the Count de Caylus in this curious collection, is rather to trace the progreſs of the arts, than to throw light on hiſtory. In the beginning of this fourth volume, which has lately appeared, he gives a ſtriking inſtance of his modeſty, the conſtant attendant on genuine erudition. 'I 'never flattered myſelf (ſays he) even when 'my expectations of ſucceſs were higheſt, 'that this work would come to a ſecond edi-'tion: And as the typographical faults, and 'eſpecially thoſe chargeable to myſelf, admit 'not of correction, I imagined the beſt pre-'face to this fourth volume would be a liſt 'of the *errata* of the three foregoing.' A liſt of corrections and additions to the preceding volumes follows accordingly. And the author, far from ſparing, expoſes the faults that eſcaped him with as much care and zeal as others would have excuſed or palliated them. It is pity his example is not more common among men of letters!

This volume is adorned with a hundred and twenty-five plates full of figures, to explain which is the buſineſs of the text, as in the preceding volumes. The claſs of the Egyptians contains 23 plates; that of the Etruſcans 24; that of the Greeks 11; that of the Romans 48; and that of the Gauls 19.

At the head of each claſs is a preface, containing inſtructive reflections: In that premiſed to the claſs of the Egyptians, the illuſtrious author complains of the negligence of the ancients in criticiſm and chronology; which hath occaſioned the darkneſs which covers the origin of that people. Mythology, which produces Iſis and Oſiris as their firſt divinities, exhibits them amidſt a people already civilized. They doubtleſs had had ſeveral forms of government; we have hints of their carrying on wars, commerce, an intercourſe with foreigners, and eſtabliſhing colonies in the earlieſt times: whence we may conclude that this people ſet out with the ſame notions of conqueſt, and of extending their power, as other nations. We afterwards perceive a change in their conduct; they appear a wiſe, a moderate people, who, ſatisfied with what nature offered, and having all neceſſaries within themſelves, forbid foreigners their country, leſt they ſhould corrupt their manners: And to preſerve both the number and innocence of their ſubjects, they throw an odium on voyages by ſea, by declaring mariners infamous. The ſubſtitution of theſe new notions in the room of the old ones, muſt have been much poſterior to the origin of this people, and the conſequence of a long ſeries of reflections. Our knowledge of this nation goes no higher than this revolution in their genius and conduct. The Greek philoſophers were unacquainted with the date thereof, and probably the Egyptian prieſts drew a veil over it; perhaps they were obliged to keep ſilence on this head, for fear of renewing in the minds of the people notions too eaſy to be received, and the extinction of which muſt have coſt both much time and the utmoſt efforts of conſummate wiſdom. For want of ſufficient information concerning the origin of this people, we are forced to have recourſe to the arts, and to ſome conjectures founded on ancient monuments.

We have likewiſe nothing but conjecture to propoſe on the origin and progreſs of their manner of writing. We imagine, however, that having at firſt made uſe of a kind of drawing, which was but the out-lines of the object, the reſemblances were not very juſt. After this, it was neceſſary to learn to read, that is, to diſtinguiſh thoſe rude draughts; whereas, before this, the perfect picture alone was ſufficient to give the ſame idea to all, how different ſoever their language might be. It was likewiſe ſoon perceived, that the ſimple hieroglyphics were inſufficient to expreſs complex ideas. Recourſe was therefore had to ſymbolical figures, which yet fell ſhort of the deſired effect. The ſigns being once corrupted, gave room for deviſing others, and conſequently the current writing came to its perfection. As the Prieſts took care to continue the uſe of hieroglyphics for the laws, hiſtory, and the worſhip of the Gods, they became the Oracles of the nation in thoſe points, the ſymbolical ſigns being by their very nature ſuſceptible of different ſignifications and arbitrary applications. This is what the Count de Caylus ſhews by the inſcription of the Temple of Minerva at Sais. He had till now paid little attention to the monuments filled with Egyptian characters; but the controverſy which hath been again ſet on foot concerning that matter, determined him to exhibit with greater care both the hieroglyphics, and obſervations on them.

As to what regards the arts, the cloſer we ſtudy Egypt before the time of the Ptolemies, who altered the primitive taſte by improving it, the more we diſcover, ſays the illuſtrious author, the ſource from whence other nations have drawn all their cuſtoms, even the leaſt important. A ſmall figure of blue porcelane, of which he gives a drawing, exhibits the fillet, or diadem, that ornament which ſurrounded the head, and whoſe uſes, form, and value have varied ſo much; for it has become, in courſe of time, a mark of the Prieſthood, and an ornament to ſooth the vanity of the Prince and of the Poet. This piece of antiquity preſents likewiſe an operation of art, we often meet with, but to which ſufficient attention has not been paid. The figure is covered with the fineſt blue, and the fillet as well as the hieroglyphics, is of the moſt ſhining black; and the effect of a ſecond heat. 'This proof of the knowledge 'of the practical part of chemiſtry, and of 'what depends thereon, with ſo little aſſiſt-'ance for executing it, leads (ſays the Count) 'to reflections ſo extenſive and ſo extraor-'dinary, that the underſtanding would loſe 'itſelf not only in the detail, but in the con-'ſequences, which might be drawn there-'from.'

The learned author acknowledges that he hath doubtleſs confounded, in his collection, ſeveral monuments of the Aborigines and the Pelaſgi, and other nations, who anciently inhabited Italy, with thoſe of the Etruſcans; but, that the error was unavoidable, ſince we are totally ignorant of the people who in that country preceded the Etruſcans. The hiſtory of this laſt people is involved in thick darkneſs; their monuments, however, ſhew, they are far from having all the juſtice done them they deſervedly claim, and that to the practice of all the arts, they added the culture of the underſtanding and the heart. This reflection ſuggeſts to the Count de Caylus another. 'How favourable, ſays he, is 'the climate of Italy to the arts, and for 'what a ſeries of ages hath it enjoyed the 'advantages derived from them!'

An ancient figure, which appears to be an imitation of Harpocrates, though an inſtance of the unſkilfulneſs of the Etruſcans, and one of their firſt attemps in the arts; yet ſhews, that if at that time they modelled ill, they however caſt figures. 'It will always 'be matter of wonder, adds the Count, that 'an operation, ſo complicated, ſhould ne-'vertheleſs have never been loſt.' If that people derived their knowledge of the arts from Egypt, their imitation was not ſervile, as their monuments ſtill preſerve the marks of Originals. If, on the other hand, they borrowed ſeveral objects from the Greek mythology, they were models however to the Romans, for ſome figures. It is ſomething ſingular that among their compoſitions we find not one figure of a God. In this volume, as in the preceding, we find thoſe Etruſcan helmets, armed with points, and with a beaver, which was raiſed and lower'd at pleaſure. There are alſo characters exhibited, different from thoſe, which are uſually to be ſeen on the monuments of that nation. The illuſtrious author had advanced in the firſt volume, that the Etruſcans were acquainted with the art of painting, but that nothing of theirs in that kind remained: He was at that time unapprized of the particulars with which F. Paciandi hath ſince acquainted him, relating to the grotto's adjoining to Tarquinia, a town formerly poſſeſſed by the Etruſcans, and of which ſome walls only are now ſtanding. Theſe grotto's are in number about two thouſand, in the compaſs of near ſix miles by eight, from the walls of the town to the ſea. They ſerved for burying places, and are diſtant from each other between thirty and forty paces. They are all cut out of the ſolid rock, and ſome of them diſpoſed croſs-wiſe, or with iſles like our churches. Others are ſquare, and ſome of two ſtories. The pilaſters cut in the rock, and crowned with a ſlight cornice, and are all charged with paintings, repreſenting arabeſks or feſtoons. The roof, which is adorned with ſquare compartments, is flat and painted as the pilaſters. We can ſtill perceive ſome colours; the green and blue are only diſtinguiſhable on approaching the light. The yellow is quite faded, but the red is pretty ſtrong. Round theſe grotto's runs a frieze formed by figures about two palms high, and in the taſte of thoſe which are ſeen on Etruſcan vaſes. Many of theſe figures are covered with long draperies, and have large wings: others are armed with ſpears, as juſt ready for the combat, and ſome are placed on chariots, drawn by one or two horſes. Under the frieze we ſometimes find Etruſcan inſcriptions, either painted, or cut in the ſtone. In ſome of the grotto's, the inſcriptions are in Latin characters, but exhibit nothing but names. In fine, there are ſome grotto's without either figure or inſcription. It would take much labour and coſt to remove thoſe paintings, as it would be neceſſary to ſaw the rock on which they are executed.

The few monuments which we have of Greece we owe to the avarice of the Romans, or to the value ſet upon them by that people, though their education and manner of life prevented them from having a juſt reliſh of their beauties. The Count de Caylus is, nevertheleſs, perſuaded that more curious and more excellent pieces of ſculpture and architecture are ſtill to be found at this day in Greece, than in Italy. 'If that fine 'country, adds he, ſhould ever be inha-'bited by a civilized people, I will venture 'to affirm, it will produce treaſures; not 'only becauſe maſter-pieces of art were 'more common in that country than in any 'other in Europe; but becauſe the earth 'has preſerved them from the rage and bar-'barity of men.' Not but that the Turks deſtroy; but their houſes are mean, and

their country ill peopled. We may judge by Italy of the ravages a great number of men is capable of. 'Notwithstanding the taste 'for the arts, which hath laudably pre-'vailed there since the pontificate of Leo X. 'we have seen, and daily see, instances of 'barbarity, which appear inconsequent, but 'which are inseparable from humanity; 'for without reckoning the demolition of 'the most magnificent edifices to build con-'vents for Monks, or raise palaces for ne-'phews of Popes, it must be allowed, that 'monuments of antiquity have been carried 'out of Italy to all parts of Europe, and 'this curiosity hath proved more destructive 'than the Goths and Vandals.' The illus-trious author is therefore persuaded, that if Greece is ever carefully searched by in-habitants of taste, it will furnish a number of fragments of large statues, inscriptions, and simple ornaments, designed to celebrate virtue, honour, and true glory. With regard to the objects of monuments, there is a great difference between the Greeks and Romans. The former, less superstitious than the latter, had consequently fewer gods. This the Count de Caylus proves by the sole example of the Lararia, or chapels for their household Gods, which, according to the Romans, could not contain too great a number of divinities; while among the Greeks, they were sacred azylums, where was to be seen the figure of one tutelar divinity only.

It was already a thing well known from facts, that the Greeks often made vows in favour of those they loved; and expressed their sentiments, not only on cornelians engraved *en creux*, but likewise on agate-onyxes of two colours, where the letters were in re-lief. The great use of these engravings has suggested to the author, that the Greeks had artists whose sole business was the forming characters, both on the species of stones just mentioned, and on the works of the greatest masters, when they wanted to add their names.

The Count de Caylus finds it very surprizing, that the Athenians, so eminent for their exquisite taste, so celebrated for the magni-ficence of their buildings, never struck me-dals equal to those of the rest of Greece, or rather, which were not inferior. He exhibits two, which indeed do no great ho-nour to the artists of that city. On the re-verse of one is the Acropolis or Citadel, with a statue of Minerva and her Temple. There is no proportion to be seen between these objects; the whole is in a coarse, clumsy manner, without judgment, and with-out taste.

Whence could this negligence of the Athe-nians arise? They doubtless could have suc-ceeded in this kind, if they had pleased; as they have engraved very fine stones *en creux* and in relief: And how came it that the other nations of Greece, who had those me-dals in their hands, and who themselves executed so finely, never reproached the Athenians on this head, as they so justly de-served?

The Curious will doubtless view with plea-sure a plan in miniature, though not very elegant, of the famous temple of Diana at Ephesus. It is placed on a column, whose shaft gradually diminishes to the bottom. The learned author is persuaded, that on one hand it is a representation of the temple, such as it was at the time that monument was executed (for it is known from the testi-monies of Pliny, that it was restored seven times); and that on the other hand the work was executed on the spot, for the satisfaction of travellers, as is done at this day at Loretto, a small town, scarce inhabited by any other than retailers of Madona's.

The Romans, before they became ac-quainted with the Greeks, were acquainted with, and copied after the Etruscans, with-out adopting however, in their decorations, the foliages, and other fantastic objects, of which these last had set the example. How-ever, in the inner part of their houses they employed decorations, which a good taste would reject: 'For, not to mention the gro-'tesque which they borrowed from Egypt, all 'the little parts disposed in compartments of 'ivory, metals, stones, and bodies susceptible 'of a polish, which supplied the place of our 'looking-glasses, and were placed close to 'one another, without any shade, could 'never have a pleasing effect.' This people reserved all their manificence for their public monuments.

Their Lararia, and the superstition of in-dividuals, multiplied both the objects of worship and the copies of divinities preserved in the temples; a custom which kept up the taste for sculpture. Hence the multitude of small figures of every species, and of different matter, which are daily dug up. This taste for sculpture was moreover kept up by their attention to place in the vestibules of their houses, called *Atrium*, the busts of all their deceased relations, in their ordinary dress, or in that of the greatest dignity to which they had arrived. This custom contributed to preserve the fashions, and has transmitted to us the form of their garments. We are not, however, to imagine, that the ancient statuaries always expressed the dress of their times with the scrupulous exactness which the moderns generally believe they did. But they did not depart from the fashion with that degree of licentiousness, which was done even in the age of Louis XIV. when the character and grandeur of sculpture were al-tered *by that enormous load of hair, with which human heads were disguised.*

In the first plate for the class of the Ro-mans, the illustrious antiquarian exhibits four figures of bronze, found near Placentia, in a place called at this day Macinisso, where formerly stood a town, which subsisted long under the Romans. It bore the name of Veleia; the date and circumstances of its ruin are unknown. Macinisso is become famous by the discovery made in 1747, of a beautiful table of bronze, known by the name of the *Tabula Trajana*, because it contains a regu-lation made under that Prince, for the main-tenance of the children of the Poor, as well legitimate as spurious, of both sexes. The search, which has been made for upwards of a year in this place, and conducted by per-sons of understanding, under the direction of a Prince of magnificence, zealous for the arts, cannot fail to give the lovers of antiqui-ties the most pleasing hopes.

After having had frequent occasions to ce-lebrate the exactness and judgment, with which the Romans took off impressions, and conse-quently made their moulds, the illustrious au-thor presents, in one view, the reflections he hath made, and the knowlege he hath acquired on this head, by his own researches and ex-periences. This piece is followed by an account of the best methods of making moulds for small objects, with other materials than metals.

As to the Gauls, whose temples were groves, and whose private buildings differed little from huts, they make no great figure in the work of the learned Academician. This people had some intercourse with the Etrus-cans, of which they did not avail themselves so much as they might have done. The his-tory, however, of the coins of Philip proves, that they endeavoured to imitate the practices of other nations. 'The rude imitation of 'what we call medals, which they brought 'from Greece, and of which we may form a 'a judgment at this day, shews, at the same 'time, that their knowledge in the arts was 'but mean: they could mould and imitate 'coins, with which they were probably more 'struck than with any other object; but they 'could not represent a different head: and 'perhaps they knew nothing of the forma-'tion of letters; at least, I should be apt to 'believe so, says the illustrious author, and 'that the Druids owed all their knowledge 'to memory.' We are not therefore to ex-pect any monument, purely Gaulish, which is not coarse. All of them are monu-ments purely Roman, or copied after the Romans, raised consequently and framed since their conquest. Nor doth Germany yield a great deal to the curious Antiquarian; Spain may be more useful. The Cartha-ginian colonies, and their intercourse with the Spaniards might have supplied this nation with monuments more ancient than the Roman conquest. But, on the other hand, the horror which they commonly entertain for every thing that served to the use of Pagans is little adapted to favour the cu-riosity of Antiquarians. 'There is scarce 'any one, who does not imagine, he doth 'God service by destroying what was raised 'by Pagans.' The Count de Caylus exhibits however some pieces of antiquity, which are still to be seen at Barcelona. He also gives a draught of a Theatre built by the Romans at Nevis, in the Bourbonnese; the waters of which place are famous for the cure of palsies, rheumatisms, agues, and all sorts of wounds.

As to the rest, a fondness for antiquity hath not made our author blind to the merit of the Moderns, compared with that of the Antients. If he asserts that the Antients knew all that we know of the arts, he at the same time acknowledges that their marine was very inconsiderable; and that the largest vessel of those early times was not larger nor stronger, than the long boat of a first rate man of war.

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Thurſday, Feb. 25.

Yeſterday arrived a Mail from HOLLAND.

Peterſburgh, January 24.

THE mourning for the Empreſs is to continue a year and ſix weeks.

The Count de Hordt, a Swediſh nobleman, in the ſervice of Pruſſia, who was made priſoner about three years ſince by the Ruſſian troops, and cloſely confined ever ſince, is not only ſet at liberty, but had the honour to dine, on New Year's day, at the table of the Emperor, who, on that occaſion, preſented him with a rich ſword.

Count Tottleben, the report of whoſe death was groundleſs, is taken from his priſon, but is ſtill confined in a private houſe, in order to be tried by a Court Martial. Count Leſtock, and ſeveral others who were baniſhed to Siberia, will be recalled. It is reported that the Emperor intends to double the pay of the army.

On the 16th, at eleven at night, the Chancellor carried the Emperor the news of the rupture between England and Spain. 'It is much to be regretted (ſaid his Imperial 'Majeſty) that while we are labouring ſo 'earneſtly to put an end to the differences, 'which ſubſiſt at preſent, a new war ſhould 'break out in Europe.'

Laſt week all the Merchants, excepting the Engliſh, went in a body to court, to pay their homage to the Emperor and Empreſs, who received them very graciouſly. The Engliſh have reſolved to do the ſame ſeparately, in order to diſtinguiſh themſelves from other nations.

Vienna, Feb. 3. Four expreſſes have arrived from Peterſburgh with diſpatches for the Court and the Ruſſian Ambaſſador. The contents of theſe diſpatches, and the ſubject of the frequent conferences between our Miniſters and Generals, are kept extremely ſecret.

Hague, Feb. 17. We have variety of reports here. Some letters tell us, that Pruſſian contractors have bought up, for ready money, the Ruſſian magazines in Poland, which has greatly ſunk the price of grain at Breſlau: That 40,000 Ruſſians are to be taken into the pay of Great Britain: That the recruits raiſed in the principality of Anhalt Zerbſt have been ſent back: That a large train of artillery has been ſent from Berlin to Sileſia: And that Prince Henry had reinforced General Platen, who was advancing upon the Auſtrians and the troops of the Empire.

Letters from the North make mention of an alliance between Great Britain, Denmark, and Pruſſia; purſuant to which the King of Denmark is to ſend 12,000 men to the army of Prince Henry in Saxony, and to fit out a numerous ſquadron to cruize in the Baltick.

Berlin, Feb. 9. A ceſſation of hoſtilities, till the fine weather comes on, is concluded between our troops and thoſe of Sweden.

Madrid, Jan. 15. The King has not only nominated the Marquis de Sarra to be Commander in Chief of the army that is to be aſſembled in Caſtile, to the number of 25,000 men, but has alſo appointed him to direct the motions of all the other ſeparate corps, one of which will aſſemble in Eſtremadura, another in Galicia, a third in Andaluſia, and a fourth in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar. Twelve Lieutenant Generals and eight Major Generals are nominated to make the campaign, and have orders to be ready by the 1ſt of March. Our naval armaments are carrying on with the utmoſt vigour. There are 14 ſhips of the line at Cadiz, 11 at Carthagena, and eight at Ferrol, all ready to put to ſea. Many private perſons are fitting out privateers; and, to encourage them the more, it is ſaid the King will give up his fifth of all prizes. The principality of Biſcay alone will have 40 at ſea in a very ſhort time.

Caſſel, Feb. 4. The French continue to augment their magazines in this city. The Pruſſian priſoners here have been ſent under a ſtrong eſcort to Alſace. It is reported that the Prince of Conti will command in Germany next Campaign.

Paris, Feb. 12. The climate and food of Germany ſpare the youths in our army no more than thoſe of the Engliſh.

Troops are aſſembling on the coaſts of the Mediterranean to be ſent over to Corſica.

The Parliament of Normandy ſentenced two officers of the regiment of Royal Lorrain to be beheaded, for publiſhing atrocious calumnies againſt the Chevalier de Bonnevaux, their Lieutenant-Col. from which he fully juſtified himſelf. This ſentence was executed the 6th inſt. at four in the afternoon.

Genoa, Jan. 23. A reſolution hath been taken to raiſe 312500l. ſterling to defray the charges of the war againſt the rebels of Corſica.

Milan, Jan. 26. The Spaniards have got permiſſion to purchaſe wheat and other grain in Sardinia. *Amſterdam Gazette.*

The letters from Spain are not to be ſent, for the future, by ſea to Italy, but over land. The Poſt-boys are to travel through Piedmont to Parma, and from thence to Tuſcany, &c.

A marriage is talked of betwixt the Duke de Chablais, ſon to the King of Sardinia, and the Princeſs Mary Frances Benedictina, fourth daughter to the King of Portugal.

Leghorn, Jan. 29. There are at preſent in the Mediterranean Sea, 14 Britiſh ſhips of the line, and 16 frigates, beſides the ſeven ſhips which, it is ſaid, have been brought to Gibraltar by Sir Piercy Brett. Admiral Saunders hath obtained leave of our Government to purchaſe beef and biſcuit at this place for the uſe of the garriſon at Gibraltar.

Toulon, Feb. 2. Orders are given not to grant leave of abſence to any ſeamen belonging to the King's ſhips.

SCOTLAND.

Glaſgow, Feb. 19. Early this morning died at his ſeat of Brediſholm, in the 86th year of his age, John Muirhead, Eſq; the laſt of the male line of the ancient family of Muirhead of Lachop, ſettled in the ſhire of Clydeſdale before the year 1122. He was a ſtedfaſt friend to our preſent happy eſtabliſhment; for which he and his two brothers made a gallant appearance in the year 1715, as did his two nephews in the year 1745; one of whom, Capt. Alex. Groſett, was killed at the battle of Culloden. He is ſucceeded by his youngeſt nephew, James Groſett, Eſq; an eminent Liſbon merchant, now Groſett Muirhead, of Brediſholm.

SHIP NEWS.

Falmouth, Feb. 20. Wind N. N. W. Sailed the Creole privateer, taken by the Venus frigate, for Plymouth; Prince Henry, Wilkinſon, for London.

Plymouth, Feb. 21. Arrived the Creole privateer, taken by the Venus frigate, and a Dutch veſſel from Zant for Guernſey, but it blows ſo hard, cannot get her name.

Deal, Feb. 23. Wind N. W. Remain his Majeſty's ſhips Prince, Unicorn, Loweſtoffe, and Solebay; Martin, Hunter, Savage, and Otter ſloops; the tranſports; two Eaſt-India ſhips; and the reſt of the outward-bound as before; with the New Shoreham, Grimſtead, for Plymouth; Williams, Nowland, for Jamaica. The outward-bound are preparing to ſail.

LONDON.

The Emperor of Germany is not dead, as has been reported, but is extremely ill of a dropſical diſorder; and it is thought cannot recover.

Some letters by yeſterday's Dutch mail ſay, that there is ſo great likelihood of a ſpeedy peace in Germany, that large orders have been ſent to purchaſe our ſtocks; and when they were here at 78, they were in Holland 84 ½, when the letters came away.

Letters from Peterſburg adviſe, that the late Empreſs had hoarded 30 millions of rubles to build churches.

His Majeſty's ſhip the Orford, Captain Arbuthnot, which is to convoy the Weſt-India fleet, is fallen down to Spithead, and is to be joined by the Edgar from Plymouth. The fleet, conſiſting of above 300 ſail, remained at Portſmouth at ſix of the clock on Tueſday evening.

Among the land forces embarked at Portſmouth for the expedition, there is a great number of French priſoners, who voluntarily entered into the Engliſh ſervice. Their uniform is white turned up with blue. They are incorporated into different regiments.

Yeſterday the Prince of Mecklenburgh, Lord Anſon, Lord Villers, and Thomas Pelham, Eſq; ſet out for Portſmouth.

His Majeſty's ſhip Aſſiſtance, of 50 guns, is appointed convoy to the Eaſt India ſhips at Portſmouth. She is to go to St. Helena, and wait there for the homeward-bound ſhips to convoy them to England.

We hear that Henry Shiffner, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Minehead, will be appointed one of the Commiſſioners of the Victualling Office, in the room of Sir Francis Haſkins Eyles Stiles, Bart. deceaſed.

The Hon. John Hamilton, Eſq; is appointed Steward of his Majeſty's Manor of Old Shoreham in Suſſex; and thereby his ſeat in Parliament for the ſhire of Wigton, in Scotland, is vacated.

The troops that are to go over to the aſſiſtance of his Portugueſe Majeſty, at his requeſt, are to be double-officered, in order to inſtruct his troops in the military diſcipline, which has been long neglected in Portugal.

Yeſterday Sir Simeon Stuart, Bart. one of the Chamberlains of his Majeſty's Exchequer, was re-elected Member of Parliament for Soutnampton.

On Tueſday laſt was married John Neil Campbell, Eſq; of Milton Ernys, Bedfordſhire, to Miſs Jael Mendes, of Red-Lion-ſtreet, Holborn.

On Wedneſday laſt Dr. Campbell, Phyſician at Hereford, was married to Miſs Roberts, of Newnham in Glouceſterſhire.

On Saturday laſt was married at St. George's Bloomſbury, Mr. Thomas Rant, Surgeon, of Hampſtead, to the only daughter of William Lacy, Eſq; of Hampſhire.

Laſt week died, at Welland in Worceſterſhire, the Rev. Mr. Ballard.

On Monday laſt died at Halford in Berks, John Tyrrel, Eſq;

A few days ago Mr. Joſeph Sawyer, of Leſcombe, in the county of Berks, being out a ſhooting at Petwick, was ſhot dead on the ſpot, by his companion's gun accidentally going off as they were in purſuit of game.

Laſt Monday the Rev. Mr. Lukyn, of

Chilham, Kent, was collated by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Vicarage of Reculver, in that county, void by the promotion of the last Incumbent.

On Saturday morning last early, as James Rock, Wooburn Carrier, was coming to town, a man overtook him near Redburn, and, under pretence that he was tired, begged to ride a mile or two on his horse, which he readily complied with; but they had not proceeded far before the fellow, watching a proper opportunity, rode clear off with the Carrier's horse.

The Public having for some time expected a farther relation of the affair of Mr. Parsons's daughter, the following may be relied on as authentic:

"The father, conceiving the proceedings of a late committee were too inaccurate and hasty, voluntarily made an offer of his child to some gentlemen, for any further trial they should make; in consequence of this, she was removed to one of their houses. Being put to bed, the usual knockings and scratchings were heard; but with this difference, that very often both these noises were heard, not only in a part of the room distant from the place where she lay, but once attended with a loud kind of whisper, as if aiming at an intelligible voice, though no motion of the child's lips was then observed. These unaccountable oddities continuing, the family was something alarmed, and pressed her removal to another gentleman's house. At this second house the usual circumstances attended her. Many experiments were made, and opportunities given; but when a positive proof of preternatural agency was required, no proof of that kind could be ever obtained. It now became necessary to proceed to a conclusive experiment. A bed was slung like a hammock in the middle of a room, and no noises of any kind were heard for two successive nights. Many arguments were then used with the girl to obtain a confession, or the reproducing of the usual sounds, as no longer time than the following night would be allowed for the confirmation of her innocence. Some fallacy being now expected, the servants were ordered to watch her narrowly; and about a quarter of an hour before bedtime she was observed to conceal something under her cloaths. Information of this being given to the gentleman attending, they were of opinion, that a connivance at the beginning of the scene would be the most likely means of leading them to a full discovery of the fact. In the morning about six o'clock, the knockings came, and answered to questions as usual, but in so different a sound, that it was very apparent this method of operating was a fresh contrivance. When the knockings, which continued for near half an hour, were over, she was several times asked, if she had any wood or other thing in the bed against which she could strike, which she obstinately denied.

"Two maid-servants being then ordered to take her out of bed, a piece of board was found in it, which, as was observed, she had conveyed there the night before. These are the principal facts since the father's submission of his child to a second examination. Lest the Public should imagine this affair might have been sooner determined, it is proper to acquaint them that the gentlemen concerned, from the extreme shyness of the supposed invisible agent, had not the same opportunities of trial which were so long and frequent at its former place of residence. Of these facts the Public must judge; and particularly, whether the iniquitous disposition of the girl, or any terror of impending ruin on herself and family, had the greater share in producing the above-mentioned artifice. It is natural however to believe, this fallacy discovers an extraordinary propensity in her to amuse the world with a juggle of her own; and to abuse the character of a gentleman, whom we cannot doubt of being entirely innocent of the crime laid to his charge." *Gazetteer.*

Yesterday the sessions began at the Old Baily, when 17 prisoners were tried, 11 of whom were cast for transportation, viz. Anne M'Daniel, for stealing six China cups and saucers, and a coffee can, the property of Mary Rulet. George Jaques, for stealing a great coat belonging to John Hewett. Rachael Sherman, for stealing a cap, a handkerchief, and six bottles of wine, the property of her master, Morris Bernard, Esq; Jane Henning, for stealing a shirt and a silk handkerchief. Sarah Steward, for stealing two guineas and a crown piece, the property of Robert Hicks. Anne Stubbs and Mary Davenporte, late servants to the Earl of March, for stealing an incredible quantity of sheets, table-linen, and almost every sort of houshold-linen, candles, grocery, spices, &c. intrusted to their care by his Lordship, to a very considerable amount, secreted in a lodging kept by them; wherein also were found upwards of 100 keys, many of which opened several of the most private locks and drawers in his Lordship's house: they had followed this practice, as supposed, a long time, but were happily at last detected by his Lordship's steward. Richard Welch, for stealing two parcels of Japan cases for screens, and several other things, out of the shop of Mr. Thawley. Samuel Izack, for stealing six brass locks, and some linen hangings, the property of William Fawkener, Esq; James Bloor, for stealing halfpence to the amount of three shillings, and upwards, out of the shop of Matthew Scarrolt, in whose house he lodged: Mary Price, alias Humphreys, for robbing her ready furnished lodgings of a bed, a pair of blankets, and a pair of sheets.

And six acquitted.

D. L. Cymbeline. with the Genii.
C. G. Romeo and Juliet, with Apollo and Daphne.

The following letter was left by Essex Lilly, who killed himself in New Prison.

Dear Sir, *New Prison, Feb. 19.*

THOUGH I die without making you sensible of the regard I have for you, I should think you might with justice charge me with ingratitude; but I have no other method left me to make that acknowlegement but in this manner. Accept my sincere thanks, and let me intreat you to speak of me as you found, should any person think it worth their while to enquire after so unhappy a person.—Farewell then for ever; in a few moments after I finish this, I shall no longer be wretched. ESSEX LILLY.

P. S. In my pocket you will find a letter directed to Mr. Charles Dick, please to send it, he will, I am sure, contribute to laying my wretched remains in the earth.—Assure the world I do not do this (as the world terms it) rash action out of dread of condign punishment, but to make atonement to injured beauty.—The few things I have left let Robin have them, but desire him to pay poor Mr. Skinner six shillings, and Mr. Street five shillings.—Excuse me to Mr. Ingram for not taking a more friendly leave of him. I could not reward him, but hope Heaven will.—Once more farewell.

For Mr. Pentlow,

Please to give the book that is in the bar to Mr. Ingram, desire him to give it to Mrs. Montgomery, and to tell her, that I am afraid she will think I have not profited by it.

The Mystery revealed; containing a Series of Transactions and authentic Testimonials, respecting the supposed Cock-Lane Ghost; which have hitherto been concealed from the Public. 8vo. pp. 34. Price 1s.

THIS is a most dispassionate and candid narrative; in which Mr. K.'s connections with Mrs. L. [Fanny] and his behaviour to her, which have been grosly misrepresented, are set in their true light; the aspersions thrown on Mr. K.'s character in some public papers, are wiped off; and the motives for the groundless and malicious charge brought against him by the intervention of the ghost, or, which is the same, the girl, are explained.

After quoting the report drawn in writing by desire and in the presence of the gentlemen who attended the girl in Clerkenwell (which may be seen p. 111.) the author of this narrative proceeds as follows:

Such an account will convince those who are under the influence of reason: but nothing can gain over some, who from their infancy have been taught to believe, but not to think. To convince such, it were to be wished that the committee had continued their scrutiny a night or two longer; by which means the impostor would in all probability be caught in the fact, or at least more thoroughly detected. For if the ghost persisted in such company to continue silent, it would then be obvious that it was afraid of the discovery it pretended to aim at; or if it continued to knock or scratch, the noises, by explaining themselves, could not long frustrate a judicious enquiry.

But as it is, the ghost still continues to practise as before, and in some measure remains undetected; and it is probable, that she will thus continue for a much longer time, to exhibit among friends who desire no detection, or among the curious, whose pleasure is in proportion to the deception. The ghost knows perfectly well before whom to exhibit. She could, as we see, venture well enough to fright the ladies, or perhaps some men, about as courageous as ladies, and as discerning; but when the committee had come up, and gathered round the bed, it was no time then to attempt at deception, the ghost was angry, and very judiciously kept her hunters at bay.

But let not the reader imagine, that I would seriously produce formal arguments to refute an accusation, which upon the first blush answers itself. What was once said to a writer, who drew up a book to prove the iniquity of the Inquisition, might in such a case be applied to me. 'Men, said he, who read books of 'controversy, are already convinced of the 'absurdity you undertake to refute; while 'those who believe such falsehoods, never 'examine their own opinions, and will consequently never read yours.'

The question in this case, therefore, is not, whether the ghost be true or false, but who are the contrivers, or what can be the motives for this vile deception? To attempt to assign the motives of any action, is not so easy a task as many imagine. A thousand events have risen from caprice, pride, or mere idleness, which an undiscerning spectator might have attributed to reason, resentment, and close-laid design. It would not therefore become me, who have been now endeavouring to vindicate innocence, to lay the blame of this imposture on any individual upon earth, though never so rationally to be suspected. All I shall say is, that, as the reader may remember, Mr. K— has many who owe him an ill-will. His landlord at one house, whom he arrested for money lent him, had cause of resentment; his landlord in Cock-lane, the father of the child, whom he was obliged to sue from similar motives, was, it is to be supposed, willing enough to retaliate the supposed injury. But above all, Mrs.

L——'s relations, who had filed a bill in chancery againſt him, juſt two months before this infernal agent appeared to ſtrengthen their plea. This law-ſuit between him and the family of the deceaſed, is of a domeſtic nature, and therefore unfit at preſent to be laid before the Public; all that is neceſſary to be mentioned, is, that their animoſity has been carried to the higheſt pitch, and that ſince its commencement, they have purſued him with implacable reſentment. What may be the juſtice of his cauſe, or of their anger, the proper judges and not the Public are to determine; but whether it goes for or againſt him, the world may be aſſured, that the whole true ſtate of this chancery ſuit (as far as is conſiſtent with law) will be very minutely laid before them, upon a proper occaſion; for the preſent it is ſufficient to obſerve, that it was commenced in Nov. laſt, while Mr. K— was upon a journey for his brother; and that when he returned, to put in his appearance, he ſoon found a proſecution, of a much more terrible nature, commenced againſt him, more terrible, as unexpected, and more dangerous, as the cauſe was unknown.

I have now as briefly, and indeed as tenderly as I could, ſtated the whole of this moſt ſurprizing tranſaction; and the reader by this time ſees how far Mr. K— is culpable. He ſees him living affectionately with a woman as his wife, whom the laws of nature allowed him to love, but the ſtrictneſs of the canon law forbad him to marry. He ſees every poſſible method taken to preſerve this woman's reputation and life, and the moſt reputable perſons produced, as witneſſes of her end. He ſees men of the higheſt rank, both for birth, character, and learning, joined to acknowlege the whole of the pretended Ghoſt, as an impoſition upon the Public: And laſtly, he ſees thoſe who pretend to bear witneſs to the accuſation, perſons of a mixed reputation, of groſs ignorance, great cruelty, and what is more, armed with reſentment againſt him. I would not wiſh, however, to turn the popular reſentment upon any particular perſon; but I think it my duty to divert it ſome where from the guiltleſs.

But ſtill it ſeems ſomething extraordinary, how this impoſition could be ſo long carried on without a diſcovery. However, when we compare it to ſome others, which have ſucceſsfully deceived the Public a yet longer time, our wonder will be in ſome meaſure diminiſhed. It was the obſervation of Eraſmus, that whenever people flock to ſee a miracle, they are generally ſure of ſeeing a miracle; they bring an heated imagination, and an eager curioſity to the ſcene of action, give themſelves up blindly to deception, and each is better pleaſed with having it to ſay, that he had ſeen ſomething very ſtrange, than that he was made the dupe of his own credulity. There are many alive now, who muſt, I ſuppoſe, remember the famous impoſtor Richard Hathaway, whoſe caſe is recorded in the State Trials. This ignorant creature deceived the Public both ſucceſsfully and long. He vomited in public crooked pins, which he had previouſly ſwallowed in private; he accuſed an innocent perſon of magic; he pretended to faſt for a month together, and even in this deceived his guardians, with 20 other feats; by which means, the perſon he accuſed was actually impriſoned, and ſtood her trial at Guildford aſſizes. The circumſtances were ſtrong; but then was not the time for burning for witchcraft, as about an age before: the poor woman was acquitted, and her accuſer ordered to priſon in her ſtead. Hathaway was conſigned to the care of an Apothecary, who lived in Guildford, if I remember, and here guarded by a maid, who pretended to be ſorry for his ſituation, and took part in his diſtreſs: to her therefore he confeſſed all his impoſtures, and the Apothecary actually detected him at laſt through an hole in his chamber wall, either hiding more pins in his mouth, or making an hearty meal upon proviſions the maid had ſtole for him. Richard however, though put in the pillory as an impoſtor, had many partizans of credit and reputation; and ſome were ſo credulous, as to ſuppoſe him ſincere, even after his own confeſſion to the contrary.

The people believed in Richard; but there never was an inſtance in which they were in general ſo averſe to impoſture as in the preſent attempt to deceive them: it is not known, however, what effect a continuance of thoſe endeavours, if not ſilenced by proper methods, may have: it is eaſy to conceive how much credulity is wrought upon by perſeverance, 'even pious and orthodox 'divines themſelves have been known to 'give credit to the ſtrangeſt falſehoods of 'this kind:' and Glanville declares his ſolemn belief in a ghoſt, whoſe only buſineſs conſiſted in playing tricks, and clattering plates and trenchers.

In fact, the people can at laſt be taught to believe any thing, and may probably, by perſeverance, be taught to believe this; nor can I avoid deploring the eaſineſs with which ſome, whoſe duty it is to guide them from error, ſuffer themſelves to be led into it. A ſtory that I am going to relate, will ſerve as an inſtance, how far the Public may deceive themſelves, and how far even a proteſtant divine may, unknowingly, help the impoſture. The account is given us by Adrian Regenvolſcius, a proteſtant divine, in a work intitled, A Chronological Syſtem of Hiſtory, reſpecting the Reformation in Sclavonia; printed in Utrecht, 1652, p. 95. He mentions it as a tranſaction, for the truth of which he can vouch; and his prudence, and the hiſtorian's veracity are confirmed ſtill farther by Vcetius, one of the moſt eminent theologicians of his time, and who was himſelf the editor. The paſſage is this:

"In the number of theſe obſtacles to the reformation in Poland, which we have already mention'd, we may add another, namely, about the year 1597, God permitted the appearance of a certain ſpirit (at firſt it could not be ſaid whether it was black or white) to delude ſeveral from the true faith, after the old ſuperſtitions. There was a certain girl, whoſe name was Bietka, who was courted by a young man called Zachary; they were both natives of Weilam, and received their education there. This youth, though in deacon's orders, and alſo ſoon expecting to be prieſted, was nevertheleſs reſolved to marry Bietka, and accordingly they mutually plighted a promiſe to each other; but his father, in conſideration of the rank which he held in the church, prevented his marriage; upon which he became melancholy, and ſoon after hanged himſelf. A ſhort time after his death, a ſpirit appeared to the diſconſolate Bietka, which pretended to be the ſoul of Zachary her lover, aſſuring her that he was ſent by God, to apprize her of his diſpleaſure at the raſhneſs of his death; and that, as ſhe had been the principal cauſe of his temerity, he was come to accompliſh his promiſe to her, and to marry her. This falſe ſpirit knew perfectly well how to cajole this poor girl, by promiſing to enrich her, ſo that he at length perſuaded her that he was in reality the ſpirit of her lover; and ſhe accordingly plighted him her marriage vow. The noiſe of this extraordinary match, between a woman and a ſpirit, was quickly ſpread over the whole country, and the curious, from every quarter, flocked in to be witneſs of ſo extraordinary an affair.

Many of the Poliſh nobility, who believed in the honeſty of the ſpirit, became intimately acquainted with him; and even many of them brought him home to their houſes. By theſe means Bietka amaſſed a large ſum of money, and ſo much the more, as the ſpirit would not return an anſwer, nor ſpeak to a ſingle perſon, nor foretell the ſmalleſt occurrence, without his wife's conſent. The ſpirit lived a whole year in the houſe of the Sieur Trepka, Intendant of Cracovia; from thence going from houſe to houſe, he went at laſt to reſide with a certain widow lady, whoſe name was Wlookow, where he remained for the ſpace of two years; and there played all the tricks of which he was capable. The principal are as follow: He told all things paſt and preſent: He talked in favour of the Roman Catholic religion, and aſſured his auditors, that the Reformers were all damned. He would not even permit one of them to approach him; for he conſidered them as unworthy his converſation; he rather perſiſted in aſſuring his audience, that their only ſtudy was novelty, and not reformation: and thus he brought back many again to popery.

Hitherto not a ſingle creature had perceived that this ſpirit was the devil, nor would it have ever been known, had it not been for ſome Polanders, who, going to Rome in the year of jubilee 1600, ſpread the news of the ſpirit through the whole country. A certain Italian, who underſtood magic, hearing this report, among others, and being informed that the ſpirit had now exhibited five years, recollected that he had loſt a ſpirit about that time, which he had long kept confined near his perſon. This magician therefore went to Poland, and waiting upon dame Wlodkow, demanded his property, to the aſtoniſhment of all the ſpectators. He inſiſted, that this devil, which had fled from him, ſhould be reſtored back; with which reaſonable requeſt the lady inſtantly complied: he once more therefore ſhut up this malicious ſpirit in a ring, and brought him back to Italy, aſſuring the people, that, had the devil been permitted to ſtay in Poland much longer, he would have drawn down numberleſs miſeries upon the nation."

One would think, that a ſtory of this nature could hardly gain credit, and yet it deceived a whole nation for five years ſucceſſively: what is ſtill more ſurprizing, it deceived a Proteſtant divine, otherwiſe of ſenſe, and of learning. I cannot avoid thinking, that there are ſeveral ſimilar circumſtances between this Poliſh ghoſt and the ghoſt of Cock-lane. The ghoſt at Cock-lane anſwered queſtions, ſo did Zachary; the Cock-lane ghoſt is viſited by the nobility, ſo was Zachary; the Cock-lane ghoſt plays tricks, ſo did Zachary; the Cock-lane ghoſt follows a girl, ſo did Zachary. There is one circumſtance, however, in which the parallel will not hold good: Zachary was believed to be a real ghoſt by a Proteſtant divine; but I fancy no Proteſtant divine can be found among us, ſo much the old woman, as to lend even a moment's aſſent to the ghoſt in Cock-lane.

This Day was publiſhed, Price 2s. 6d.

A Hiſtory of the Matrimonial Adventure of a Banker's Clerk, with the pretended Lady Ann Frances Caroline Boothby, otherwiſe Siſter to the Duke of Beaufort, otherwiſe Miſs Trevor, otherwiſe Miſs Schudemore, otherwiſe Polly Brans, otherwiſe Mrs. Errington. In a Series of Letters addreſſed to Mr. George N—, at Newcaſtle upon Tine. Printed for C. Henderſon under the Royal Exchange.

Poſtſcript.

LONDON.

Extract of letter from Berlin, Feb. 12.

'Nothing is talked of here but the approaching reconciliation of our Monarch with the new Emperor of Ruſſia. It is even aſſured that a convention is already agreed on, purſuant to which his Imperial Majeſty will deliver up to the King all the countries which the Ruſſians have conquered, in conſideration of a large ſum of money, and on condition that his Pruſſian Majeſty ſhall grant the Ruſſians a free paſſage through his dominions, either to the Dutchy of Holſtein (in caſe the negociations reſpecting that Dutchy ſhould not be brought to the happy iſſue which the Courts of Peterſburgh and Copenhagen hope for) or wherever elſe the circumſtances of affairs may require.

'Our Miniſter at Ratiſbon hath orders to hand about privately a reſcript tending to diſſuade the States of the Empire from ſuffering themſelves to be cajoled by the Court of Vienna to grant more *Roman months*. This reſcript inſinuates, that it was aſtoniſhing that the States ſhould have blindly conſented to give any Roman months without inſiſting on the arrears due by ſeveral States, and without calling for an account of the diſburſement of the money already granted.'

Letters from Madrid poſitively aſſert, that troops were marching towards Portugal and Gibraltar. Theſe letters add, that the money with which Spain ſupplies France is a very conſiderable ſum.

If we may believe the Auſtrian advices, the Pruſſian General Ziethen is laid aſide for having repreſented to the King, that the chief cauſe of the deſertion in his army was the light money in which the ſoldiers were paid; for the poor fellows could not ſubſiſt on their pay. It is amazing that the King ſhould have recourſe to ſuch a wretched expedient as the adulteration of the coin! The advantages reaped from it immediately ceaſe upon the detection of the fraud, which is ſoon made.

Letters from Paris adviſe that the Toulon ſquadron, conſiſting of ten ſhips of the line, fifteen frigates, and three chebecs, will join a Spaniſh fleet, and lay ſiege to Gibraltar by ſea, while an army blocks it up by land: theſe letters add, that by ſome it was pretended that the French fleet would attempt a deſcent in Scotland, whilſt a Spaniſh fleet attempted to land forces in Ireland; and if either ſucceeded, the Pretender would make his appearance, agreeably to a ſecret article of the Bourbon treaty.

The following moſt gracious anſwer to the addreſs of the Houſe of Commons of Ireland (p. 128.) hath been tranſmitted to the Lord Lieutenant, to be communicated to that Houſe.

GEORGE R.

'His Majeſty receives with pleaſure from the Houſe of Commons theſe new proofs of their loyalty to his government, their zeal for his ſervice, and their attachment to his perſon.

'His Majeſty returns his thanks to the Houſe of Commons for this affectionate addreſs, and for this ſeaſonable ſupply: Their conduct upon this occaſion has been properly repreſented, and is ſenſibly felt: In every requeſt to Parliament, his Majeſty will always have in view both the defence and abilities of his kingdom of Ireland; and the Houſe of Commons may be aſſured, that his Majeſty's attention, in this time of danger, will be carefully directed to the ſecurity of a people who are ſo deſervedly entitled to his protection.'

The Houſe of Commons in Ireland have ordered, that leave be given to bring in heads of a bill to prevent the miſapplication of money and revenues of eſtates heretofore granted to charitable uſes.

The John and Anne, Wilſon, is arrived at Dartmouth, from North Carolina, after beating off a privateer of 12 guns in the Channel.

LENT PREACHERS *To-morrow*,

St. Paul's Cathedral,	Mr. Willis.
Chapel Royal,	Dr. Waugh.
Whitehall,	Dr. Richardſon.
Allhallows Barkin,	Dr. Parker.
St. Andrew Wardrobe } *Black-friars*, }	Dr. Barton.
St. Sepulchre,	Dr. Birch.
St. Paul Covent-Garden,	Dr. Gally.
St. James Clerkenwell,	Mr. Henley.
St. Katherine's,	Biſhop of Lincoln.
St. Saviour's Southwark,	Mr. Hughes.

Deal, Feb. 24. Wind N. Sailed the Hunter and Savage ſloops, with the Houghton, Walpole, and Groſvenor Eaſt-India Men, and all the outward-bound under convoy. Remain the reſt of the men of war as per laſt, with the Anne victualler.

PRICES of CORN.

Wheat red - - - -	24s. 6d. a 25s. 6d.
Ditto white - - - -	24s. 6d. a 25s. 6d.
Rye - - - - -	19s.
Barley - - - - -	13s. a 16s.
Oats - - - - -	12s. a 13s.

Price of bread the ſame as laſt week.

Chriſtened	Males	166	Buried	Males	244
	Females	166		Females	229
	In all	332		In all	473

Decreaſed in the burials this week 34.

DISEASES.

Aged 49. Conſumption 86. Convulſions 111. Dropſy 22. Fever 63. Lunatic 1. Meaſles 0. Mortification 0. Small Pox 46. Stilborn 15. Teeth 26.

CASUALTIES.

Burnt 1. Drowned 1. Stabbed himſelf, being lunatic, 1.

Bank Stock, 94	3 ½ Bank An. 1756, ——
India Stock, ——	Ditto 1758, ——
South S. Stock, 74 ¼	4 per Cent. 1760, 77 ⅛ a ⅜
Do. Old Ann. —	Ind. Bonds, 8s. a 10s. pr.
Ditto New, ——	Navy and Vict. Bills, 11
3 per Cent. Bank reduced, ——	diſc.
	New Exc. Bills, 30s. diſc.
Do. conſol. 67 ⅜ a 68	Old Long Ann. 20 ⅛ a 21
⅛ a 68	New Long An. 21 ⅛ a ⅜
Ditto 1726, ——	Scrip. 1762, 78 a ¾ a ⅛.
Ditto 1751, ——	Omnium, ⅞ a par a ¼ diſ.
Ditto India Ann. —	

High-water To-morrow, at 2 Min. after 4 in the Morning, and at 21 Min. after 4 in the Afternoon.

Saturday, at 44 Min. after 4 in the Morning, and at 7 Min. after 5 in the Afternoon.

LIFE ANNUITIES.

PERSONS entitled to ANNUITIES on their own Life, ſecured in Land, Stocks, or in the Exchequer, or any other income for Life, and willing to raiſe Money thereon, by Sale or otherwiſe, as alſo any Perſon that wants to purchaſe ANNUITIES for their own Life, with Securities abovementioned, may be accommodated immediately, by applying or directing a Line for P. L. at the Amſterdam Coffee-houſe in Sweeting's-Alley, beyond the Royal Exchange, from Ten to Three o'Clock daily. No Buſineſs tranſacted under a 100l. Principals only will be treated with.

For the Benefit of the POOR *of the* SCOTS CORPORATION.

On MONDAY the Firſt of MARCH,

Will be a BALL.

TICKETS to be had at the *Britiſh* Coffee-houſe, *Charing-Croſs*; *Grigſby's* near the *Royal-Exchange*; the *Sword Blade* in *Birchin-Lane*; and at their HALL as above.

To be Sold by AUCTION,

On Monday March the 8th next, and the four following Days,

ALL the valuable Effects of the late Right Hon. Lord KINGSTON deceaſed, at his late Houſe at Martyr Worthy, near Winchеſter in Hants.

Catalogues to be had at Alresford, Alton, Farnham, Portſmouth, Goſport, Fareham, Wickham, Waltham, Southampton, Rumſey, Andover, Whitchurch, and Overton; of Mr. Thomas Brereton, Upholder at Winchеſter, and at the Place of Sale.

MAGDALEN HOUSE CHARITY,

Preſcot-Street, Goodman's-Fields, Feb. 10, 1762.

THE Anniverſary Feaſt of the Governors of this Charity will be held on THURSDAY the 18th of MARCH next, at DRAPER's HALL, in *Throgmorton-Street*; after a Sermon to be preached at the Pariſh Church of St. *George, Hanover-Square*, before the Right Hon. the Earl of HERTFORD, Preſident; the Vice Preſidents, Treaſurer, and Governors of this Charity, by the Rev. WILLIAM DODD, A. M. Chaplain to the Biſhop of St. David's. Prayers will begin at Eleven o'Clock preciſely. And Dinner will be on Table at Three o'Clock.

STEWARDS,

The Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Spencer,
The Right Hon. Lord Scarſdale,

Joſeph Martin, Eſq;	John Smith, Eſq;
John Weyland, Eſq;	Jacob Wilkinſon, Eſq;
John Barker, Eſq;	John Lefevre, Eſq;
John Eddows, Eſq;	Jacob Boſanquet, Eſq;

N. B. A Te Deum compoſed by Mr. Handel, for the late Duke of Chandos's Chapel, with Jubilate, and other Anthems, will be performed by Mr. Beard, and a proper Band of the beſt Performers, both Vocal and Inſtrumental. The Hall will be properly aired.

Tickets for the Feaſt may be had at the following Places, at Five Shillings each, viz. Mr. Winterbottom's, the Secretary, in Old Broad-Street, and at the following Coffee-houſes, Arthur's in St. James's-Street; Mount's, Groſvenor-Square; Tom's in Devereux Court; Richard's in Fleet Street; Tom's, John's, and Batſon's, in Cornhill.

*** Two Ladies Tickets for the Church will be given with each Feaſt Ticket.

In a few Days will be publiſhed,

Price Six Shillings, The Third Edition, Corrected, and adorned with Copper-plates,

SELECT FABLES of ESOP, and other Fabuliſts. In Three Books.

1. Ancient Fables. 2. Modern Fables newly invented. To which are prefixed, 1. A new Life of Eſop. 2. An Eſſay on Fable. 3. A Moral Index. By R. DODSLEY.

Printed for R. and J. Dodſley in Pallmall; and ſold by J. Hinxman in Pater noſter row.

Monday *next will be publiſhed*, Price 6d.

No. II. (Adorned with the only Print of his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Mecklenburgh, Brother to her Majeſty, done from an Original Painting: Alſo an accurate Map of the Iſland of Martinico; with a moſt humourous Print of the Ghoſt in Cock-lane, repreſenting its groteſque Group of Viſitants) of

THE UNIVERSAL MUSEUM:

Or, Gentleman's and Ladies polite Magazine of Hiſtory, Politics, and Literature, for February 1762. Containing a great Variety of original and other Pieces.

By a SOCIETY of GENTLEMEN, Whoſe Names are already celebrated in the Republic of Letters.

Printed for T. Durham at the Golden Ball in the Strand; and ſold by W. Briſtow in St. Paul's Church-yard.

LONDON: Sold by J. WILKIE, at the *Bible*, in *St. Paul's Church-Yard*, where Advertiſements, and Letters to the Authors, are taken in: And where all Perſons who chooſe to be regularly ſerved with this Paper are deſired to apply.

VOL. XI. [193] N° 808.

The London Chronicle:

OR,

UNIVERSAL EVENING POST.

From THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25, to SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1762.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

Peterſburgh, January 21.

THE following ſpeech was made by the Archbiſhop of Novogrod to the Emperor of Ruſſia, on the day of his acceſſion to the throne.

" What mortal can fathom the depth of the deſigns of Providence! Who can pry into the impenetrable ſanctuary of its decrees! The day on which the birth of Jeſus Chriſt, the King of Kings [the Ruſſians reckon by the Old Stile] filled the whole univerſe with joy; this day, dedicated to the tranſports of a holy exultation, ſees us plunged into the profoundeſt grief. But, O Ruſſia, admire at the ſame time the ineffable goodneſs of the Almighty, and behold by what marvellous ways he manifeſts his will to thee! He chuſes his well-beloved ſervant, the grandſon and deſcendant of the Ruſſian monarchs, to reign over us: he places on the ſovereign and hereditary throne of All the Ruſſias, the cheriſhed Peter Federowitz, long ago appointed Emperor, the living image of Peter the Great, heir to his name and his v rtues. Oh, what a happy viciſſitude! Oh, what a ſubject for rejoicing! Children of Ruſſia, let us lift up our hearts to the Sovereign Monarch of the empires of the earth, in thanks and praiſe for ſo great a bleſſing. O fortunate Ruſſia! God has given thee the man, whom he himſelf did chuſe. He has exalted the Elected of his people. O beloved Prince, what ſhall we offer you this day, when the Lord heaps upon us his moſt precious favours? Thoſe virgins mentioned in the Goſpel, hearing the voice of Peter, will they not chearfully open their door? And we who behold you, and hear your voice, ſhall we not open our mouth, to manifeſt our joy? Shall we not open our hearts to diſplay the love and fidelity with which they abound? We offer you nothing but what you have already acquired. Aſcend, Sire, the throne of your anceſtors, which we ſecured for you by oath in 1742. Europe and Aſia have acknowleged you for the lawful poſſeſſor. May your reign be happy! Be a powerful defender of this Empire! Protect the Chriſtian church, your mother, to whom the holy ſpirit has attached you. Be a father to the oppreſſed, and a terror to evil doers. Love honeſt men; and let your eyes and hands be the inſtruments of theſe good works.

" God of mercy, Father of all that is good, diſpenſer of all conſolations, thou thyſelf haſt raiſed him to the throne of Ruſſia; thou haſt put the Crown on his head, and the Scepter in his hand; thou haſt entruſted Ruſſia, thine heritage, to his care: Watch over him, over the Empreſs, and over the tender offſpring of this illuſtrious family. For ever drive away from them all enemies, viſible and inviſible. Give to the Monarch fortitude and prudence, to judge thy people according to juſtice. The hearts of Kings are in the hands of God, Lord may his be ever in thine!"

Paris, Feb. 8. The Jeſuits have preſented the following petition to the King:

" No age, no nation, ever beheld a poſition like unto ours. Accuſed and cruſhed, we perceive no legal and judicial means of defence, fit for diſſipating the prejudices that ſtir up and irritate the people againſt us. Oh, that we were permitted to penetrate into the ſanctuary of the throne: We would go in, and fall down at your Majeſty's feet: We would ſay, Sire, we are your people; you are our King. We invoke in a capacity ſtill more dear to your heart: We are your children; you are our father. Alas! we reſted in the boſom of innocence and peace. All orders and bodies of men looked upon the Jeſuits of your kingdom in no other light, than as ſubjects obedient to the laws: Families found in them comforters under diſgraces and misfortunes; the youth committed to our care, ſaw in them nothing but maſters aſſiduous and indefatigable; the Biſhops deemed them labourers ready at their command, to run whereſoever the neceſſities of religion called them. In our addreſſes to heaven we never mentioned you, but to beſeech it to watch over the preſervation of your ſacred perſon, and to encreaſe, by the proſperity of arms, the glory of the ſceptre which you ſo worthily hold. In our converſation with men, we never ſpoke of you, but in order to confirm your ſubjects in the obedience they owe to the auguſt pre-eminence and ſupreme authority of the crown, and to applaud the tender affection with which they are inſpired by the virtues of your generous and beneficent ſoul.

" But a day, a moment, has changed our ſituation. The laws, then, muſt have been in a too deep ſleep to perceive our criminal attempts. On their waking, they ſaw, inſtead of thoſe Jeſuits, reputed loyal ſubjects, peaceable citizens, evangelic labourers, uſeful to church and ſtate, nothing but aſſaſſins and murderers; nothing but men inſtructed, encouraged to the practice of the moſt heinous deeds, by a peſtilential and contagious inſtitute; an inſtitute compoſed of dire regulations, the obſervance of which would ſoon be productive of the downfal of religion, the Sovereign, the throne, and the country.

" The more we reſpect the hands that force us to drink, even to the dregs, this cup of opprobrium, the more bitter is our grief. If above an hundred thouſand Frenchmen, educated in our colleges were permitted to ſpeak; if the voice of almoſt all France, irreproachable witneſſes of the doctrine and maxims delivered by our preachers, were admitted as evidence; if the voice of our innocence was allowed to be heard; the undeceived Public would ceaſe to cry out for thunder and lightning to deſtroy us.

" From the throne, Sire, you look down upon your kingdom; your Majeſty ſees no tears flowing, but what you inſtantly ſtrive to wipe away, and dry up the ſource of them. A numerous ſociety of your ſubjects, ſome of whom, bending under the weight of years, or of premature old age haſtened by a laborious life, languidly drag on the feeble remains of an exiſtence worn out and ſpent in the painful functions of the education of youth and the Apoſtolic Miniſtry; whilſt others replace them in the career of zeal and fatigues. This inſulted and reviled ſociety hear nothing around them but cries of hatred and proſcription. They ſee a torrent rapidly flowing, which undermines the ground they ſtand upon, and digs for them a pit of ignominy. No more days of reſt, no more ſleep at night; cruel inquietudes, and devouring grief, dwell in the houſes where the laws of the Church and State had ſecured them an aſylum of piety and tranquillity. Uncertain of what they are, and what they ſhall be, each day brings them into new perils and new calamities; and the tears of the eve are only the preſage and an eſſay of more abundant weeping on the morrow. Ah! Sire, they dare repeat it: you are their King and their father: ſhall they be the only Frenchmen whom your Majeſty would refuſe to reckon among the number of your ſubjects and children? They have nothing left but Heaven and your Image of the ſupreme God; command the tempeſt, and the winds and waves will again be calm and ſtill. Such are our humble ſupplications.

" Reduced to groan in ſilence, we conjure the God who holds in his hand the hearts of Kings, to ſpeak to the heart of our auguſt Monarch; to make him ſenſible that our misfortunes are worthy of his compaſſion, and to ſhew him that our ſentiments of tender and inviolable attachment to his ſacred perſon, render us worthy of his favours."

COUNTRY NEWS.

Newcaſtle, Feb. 20. By the charity for the relief of poor lying-in women at their own houſes, 183 poor women have been ſafely delivered and aſſiſted ſince its eſtabliſhment, which is only 14 months ago.

Yeſterday an eminent butcher of this town diſtributed ſeven whole ſheep to the diſtreſſed poor houſe-holders of the pariſh of All-Saints.

LONDON.

According to letters from Peterſbourg of the 28th ult. the Emperor of Ruſſia being determined to make his ſubjects a free people, had given the nobility and others liberty to travel wherever they pleaſe, or to ſell or purchaſe any eſtate without controul; and propoſes to deſtroy all vaſſalage which the Ruſſian Lords have had over their tenants and ſlaves.

The rejoicings at Conſtantinople, on the birth of an heir to the Ottoman throne, ſurpaſſed all deſcription. There were upwards of an hundred orcheſtras erected in different parts of that capital, and furniſhed with all

[Price Twopence Halfpenny.]

their ableſt muſicians, who played without ceaſing for ſeven days and ſeven nights; during which there were the moſt ſuperb illuminations throughout the city and ſuburbs; and the fire-works were continued three ſucceſſive nights on the canal before the ſeraglio.

They write from Paris, that it is ſaid that the Count de Maillebois, ſon of the Marſhal juſt deceaſed, would go to Spain to take the command of the troops of his Catholic Majeſty deſtined to act againſt the Engliſh.

Lord Tyrawley ſets out this day for Portſmouth, where he is to embark on board the Portland man of war, in order to proceed to Liſbon.

It is ſaid that all the Portugueſe ſhips which are here, are ſtopt by order of the Portugueſe Envoy.

The Mayflower, Knapp, bound from London to Guernſey, being in the Downs on Sunday night, a large veſſel in the gale of wind drove on board of the Mayflower, broke her bowſprit; and, to prevent being ſunk, Capt. Knapp was obliged to cut his cables, and put to ſea; and on Tueſday about eight o'clock in the morning, the Iſle of Wight bearing from them N.W. about four leagues, the wind ſhifted to the N.W. and blowing a ſtorm, obliged Capt. Knapp to bear away for Dover; and that evening, about five o'clock, being about two miles off Fairleigh, he was taken by the Chevalier Demurſe privateer, of Dunkirk, Capt. Rene Briſſon, and ranſomed for 120 guineas. The veſſel got yeſterday into Dover.

The Rodney, Henry, from Guernſey for the Weſt Indies, being at anchor in Cowes Road, was on Sunday evening driven on ſhore by the hard gale of wind, but is got off with the loſs of her rudder, and the gripe of her keel beaten off: She has rubbed her bottom ſo much, that it is feared ſhe muſt be unloaded and repaired before ſhe can proceed.

The Helen, Wyor, from Briſtol to Halifax, was loſt in a ſnow ſtorm on Cape Sambro.

They write from Dover, that two French privateers have taken ſeveral ſmall veſſels off that place.

On Wedneſday Capt. How of the Winchelſea, Capt. Marter of the Horſington, and Capt. Smith of the Drake, in the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice, took their leave of the Court of Directors, in order to proceed on their reſpective voyages.

They write from Belleiſle, that a ſhort time ago the body of Mr. Cape, or Keep, who went there as a Clerk or Storekeeper, was found murdered, with his watch gone, but none of his money: It was immediately ſuſpected to be done by ſome of our ſeamen, and a few days after one of our ſailors was found with the deceaſed perſon's watch about him, the poſſeſſion of which he could in no wiſe account for; he was therefore tried, and found guilty, and executed. We hear he confeſſed the whole before his death.

Captain Moore, who was Aid de Camp to the Earl of Pembroke, is appointed Aid de Camp to the Marquis of Granby.

A certain nobleman, who it is ſaid hath left his country, has ſettled 5000l. a year on his lady, and has reſigned all his offices.

By letters from Paris we hear of the death of Mr. Charles Labelye, the celebrated architect of Weſtminſter-bridge, in a pretty advanced age. He had reſided there for ſeveral years paſt for the benefit of his health, that air agreeing beſt with his conſtitution. As a man, he was an honeſt one; as an artiſt, the noble ſtructure above-mentioned will be a laſting monument of his excellence; as a Briton (for ſo he always called himſelf, though born in Switzerland, having been naturalized here) his love and gratitude to this country appeared by his conſtantly refuſing, though reſiding in France, and perpetually ſolicited, to be concerned in their works (particularly in thoſe erected at Cherburg, which have ſince been demoliſhed by us) always nobly declaring, that, as he was a naturalized ſubject of Britain, it was the ſame to him as being a native, and therefore would never be tempted to engage in any works that might offend, or any wiſe detriment her power.

Yeſterday morning died, at the ſeat of John Seare, Eſq; at Grove, in the county of Hertford, Caleb Grantham, of High Houſe, in the county of Eſſex, Eſq; formerly a Commander in the India Company's ſervice, and an Elder Brother of the Trinity Houſe.

On Tueſday evening died, at his houſe in Bridges-ſtreet, Covent Garden, Mr. Peter Croce, wine merchant, at the ſign of the Genoa Arms.

On Wedneſday laſt a perſon in Durham Yard loaded a fowling piece with ſhot, in order to ſhoot ſome rats, but not meeting with them he ſet the gun in a corner by the ſtable; a boy came in his abſence, took up the gun (not knowing it was loaded) and preſented it to a ſoldier who ſtood by, and pulling the trigger it went off and ſhot out one of the man's eyes, and tore his face to pieces. He was carried to Weſtminſter Infirmary, but with little hope of recovery.

Yeſterday fourteen priſoners were tried at the Old Bailey, when John Gore, a carman, was convicted of manſlaughter, in careleſsly driving his horſes againſt Hugh Kennon, an old man, as he was croſſing the way in Dyot-ſtreet, St. Giles's, whereby he was thrown down, and the wheel of the cart going over his head, killed him inſtantly.

Six were caſt for tranſportation, viz. Eleanor Fowler, alias Southward, for ſtealing a Holland ſhirt, ſeveral pieces of muſſir, India dimity, &c. the property of Samuel Gumley, Eſq; Mark Fitzwater, for ſtealing a hand-ſaw and a raſp, the property of John Hoole. William Iſlen, alias Iſlen, and James Allen, for ſtealing upwards of an hundred weight of ſalt. Mary Caſton, for ſtealing a check gown, a pair of buckles, &c. Mary Floyd, for ſtealing a quilt, a pillow and caſe, and other things.

Edward Dutton, for ſtealing about half a pound weight of tea, out of the Eaſt-India Company's warehouſe, found guilty to the value of 10d. and ordered to be publickly whipped near the place where the fact was committed.

And ſix were acquitted.

And laſt night the ſeſſions ended, at which time two perſons were branded in the hand, ſixteen received ſentence of tranſportation for ſeven years, one ordered to be publickly whipped, and ſeven were diſcharged for want of proſecution.

Cecily Vere, Mary Morris, Mary-Anne Stowe, Mary Clements, and Margaret Sollowin, all capital convicts, received ſentence of tranſportation for the term of their natural lives; his Majeſty having been pleaſed to pardon them on ſuch condition.

The next ſeſſions of the peace was adjourned to the 19th of April at Guildhall, and the gaol delivery at the Old Bailey to the 23d of the ſame month.

D. L. Alexander's Feaſt, under the direction of Dr. Arne, with a new Serenata of one act, called Beauty and Virtue,

C. G. (Before the King and Queen) Samſon, an Oratorio, with a Concerto on the Organ by Mr. Stanley.

THE *Anniverſary Meeting of the Noblemen and Gentlemen educated at*
WESTMINSTER SCHOOL,
Will be held on THURSDAY *the 4th Day of* MARCH *next, at the* GREAT ROOM *in* DEAN-STREET, SOHO.

STEWARDS.
Marquis of Carnarvon,
Earl of Donnegall,
Lord Viſcount Dungarvan,
Lord Viſcount Newnham,
Sir Edward Dering, Bart.
Sir William Codrington, Bart.
Dr. Thomas Drake,
Francis Vernon, Eſq;

N. B. *Tickets to be had at the Bar of the St. Alban's Tavern.*

This Day was publiſhed, Price 6d.
A SERMON preached in Lambeth Chapel, at the Conſecration of the Right Rev. Fathers in God, John, Lord Biſhop of Lincoln; and Thomas, Lord Biſhop of Briſtol, on Monday, Dec. 28, 1761.
By P. LLOYD, M. A.
Second Maſter of Weſtminſter-School.
Publiſhed by Order of his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of CANTERBURY.
Printed for B. Barker, at the College-Arms in College Street, Weſtminſter; and ſold by B. Dod, at the Bible and Key in Avemary-Lane.

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THE Scripture Account of Prayer, in an Addreſs to the Diſſenters in Lancaſhire; occaſioned by a new Liturgy ſome Miniſters of that Country are compoſing for the Uſe of a Congregation at Liverpool. By JOHN TAYLOR, D. D. late Profeſſor of Divinity and Morality at the Academy in Warrington. To which is added, An Appendix, containing Remarks on the Chriſtian Common-Prayer Book, or Univerſal Liturgy, and its Preface, lately publiſhed.
Printed for J. Waugh, at the Turk's Head in Lombard-Street; and W. Fenner, at the Angel and Bible, in Pater-noſter-row.
*** The Appendix may be had ſeparate, Price 6d.

Monday next will be publiſhed.
Price only Six-pence, to be continued Monthly,
Number I. of
THE MONTHLY CHRONICLE; or, UNIVERSAL REGISTER of News and Politics, for February 1762. Extracted from every authentic London, Foreign, and Country News-Paper.
At this intereſting Period, when a complicated War is juſt entered into, a Deſign for preſerving every Article of Intelligence cannot fail of being agreeable to the Public. To keep ſuch Particulars from ſinking into Oblivion, and to give a complete Regiſter of every private and public Tranſaction, is the Intention of this Publication. And though it will be principally devoted to News and Politics, yet Variety of important and entertaining Eſſays will be inſerted.
Printed for W. Nicoll, at the Paper Mill, in St. Paul's Church-yard; and ſold by all Bookſellers in Town and Country.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH by far the bulk of the people are unbelievers in the Cock-lane ghoſt, I think it would be pity the few believers there are ſhould not have the ſame indulgence allowed them which their predeceſſors had, for the ſame kind of credulity. It would be very hard indeed for a Magiſtrate to debar them from ſo innocent an amuſement, which, whilſt it coſts nothing, employs many hours of harmleſs mirth, which otherwiſe might be turned to bad purpoſes; and might not ſuch magiſtrate be reflected upon for buſying himſelf about ſuch a trifle, when many notorious breaches of the law are daily paſſed over *ſub ſilentio?*

And the rather, as upon going forty years back, I cannot help looking upon deceptions of this nature, in the light of epidemical diſeaſes, affecting a ſmall part of the people, and dying away imperceptibly; they attack the body politic as it were periodically, as will appear, every ſeven years, or thereabouts, within the above period. For example: the year 1720 produced that capital of all deluſions, the South Sea ſcheme, when every individual would have been thought mad, if he had not valued every hundred pounds at one thouſand, and if he had not figured away accordingly. In 1727, Mary Tofts, of Godalmin in Surry, exhibited her ſelf; ſhe was delivered of rabbits for ſix weeks together, which was credited by many perſons of eminence, when unluckily one of the rabbits was opened, and green graſs found in its belly, which blew up the deluſion: at that time, and for a long while after, nobody would eat rabbits; inſomuch that I knew an unhappy poulterer (ſtill alive) who loſt above five hundred pounds by his yearly rabbit contract. About ſeven years after, the Wimbledon Witch came into play, who kept knocking and making a variety of noiſes, at a poor farrier's houſe (he and his wife ſtill living) for above a month together, to the great aſtoniſhment and entertainment of thouſands of people, who reſorted to that village from all parts. The next phænomenon was Mrs. Mapp the bone-ſetter, who pretended to cure all manner of deformities, diſlocations, &c. wherever ſhe thought proper to pitch her tent: thouſands and ten thouſands flocked to her quarters from all the country round, ſome to be cured, others to be eye-witneſſes of her dextrous performances: a footman at length married her, and eaſed her of her money as faſt as ſhe got it; but finding ſhe made a private hoard, he began to uſe her ill, upon which ſhe took to drinking, and ſoon after made her exit, without leaving any record of one ſignal cure, that ever I could hear of. Some years after, an imaginary Stork, upon St. Paul's croſs, entertained thouſands of ſpectators daily for a fortnight together, till at laſt one wiſer than the reſt, expreſſed a ſurprize how it could live there ſo long without ſuſtenance; upon which the populace, aſhamed of their folly, inſenſibly diſperſed. About ſeven years ago, the famous Elizabeth Canning appeared upon the ſtage with uncommon luſtre, and played her pranks ſo dexterouſly, that they were indeed much longer in detecting; but at laſt ſhe was proved upon trial to be likewiſe as errant an impoſtor as the reſt. And laſtly, the Cock-lane Ghoſt, who has already had a reign of near ſeven weeks, but ſo unſpirited a one, that ſcarce any body doubts of the impoſture being as great as any of the former.

Thus, as I have proved to you, by a fair deduction, that the people are ripe for deluſion of ſome kind or other, every ſeven years or thereabouts, we ſhould not be impatient to have the preſent phænomenon vaniſh too ſoon, leſt the epidemical diſeaſe, not having ſpent itſelf ſufficiently, ſhould break out in ſome other ſhape with worſe ſymptoms.

Yours,

RIGDUM FUNNIDOS.

This Day was publiſhed, Price 1s. 6d.

THE SCHOOL for LOVERS, a Comedy, as it is acted at the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane.

By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Eſq; Printed for R. and J. Dodſley in Pallmall; and ſold by J. Hinxman in Pater noſter-row.

Dedicated to the Marquis of GRANBY.

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VI. A Sermon preached before the Right Hon. the Houſe of Lords, Jan. 30, 1760.

VII. A rational Account of the Nature and End of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

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N. B. Although the Author has collected many Materials neceſſary for his proceeding in this Work, the State of his Health renders the Time of his intended Progreſs in it uncertain.

This Day was publiſhed, Price 1s.

ELEGIA ſcripta in Coemeterio Juſtico Latine Reddita.

Cantabrigiæ: Typis Academicis Excudebat J. Bentham; Proſtant venales apud R. Matthews ibidem Bibliopolam; J. Rivington, A. Millar, T. Payne, Londini; J. Fletcher, Oxon.

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By the KING's Authority.

On the Firſt of March next will be publiſhed,

In Quarto, Price Two Shillings and Sixpence ſewed, (A Work highly uſeful to Barriſters, Juſtices of the Peace, Attorneys, and all Perſons who have Occaſion to peruſe the Acts of Parliament) No. I. of

A Digeſt of the STATUTE-LAW, containing the STATUTES at LARGE, from Magna Charta to the End of the laſt Parliament 1761. in alphabetical Order; together with ſuch Caſes determined thereon, as are neceſſary to illuſtrate and explain them. By T. CUNNINGHAM, Eſq;

Printed by H. Woodfall and W. Strahan, Law-Printers to the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty; for S. Crowder and Co. and J. Coote in Pater-noſter-row; J. Fletcher at Oxford; and ſold by all the Booksellers in Great Britain and Ireland. Where Propoſals at large may be had.

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I. This Work, as near as can be computed, will be compriſed in Ten Volumes in Quarto, each Volume to make about ſeven Numbers.

II. To make the Purchaſe eaſy, and to enable every Perſon to become poſſeſſed of this uſeful Performance, Twelve Sheets, ſewed in blue Paper, Price 2s. 6d. will be publiſhed on the firſt Day of every Month, till the whole is completed.

N. B. The firſt Number is intended as a Specimen; and any Gentleman ſhall be at Liberty to return it after Peruſal, if it ſhould not merit his Approbation.

To the Editor of the London Chronicle.

SIR, *Feb.* 24.

YOUR Correſpondent, I. O. in the *Chronicle*, of the 18th inſt. has revived a ſubject that ſeemed to have been dropped, and almoſt forgotten; I mean, the topic of giving vails to ſervants: He has enumerated a great many evil conſequences ariſing from this cuſtom, and that of giving board-wages, and ſuggeſted ſeveral others, ſome whereof may probably be true. I ſhall readily agree with him, that abundance of the beau-footmen about the town are mighty pretty fellows in their own eyes; and from imagining themſelves perſons of importance, they aſſume airs not very conſiſtent with their condition; that great numbers of them make a bad uſe of the money got by vails, and ſquander it away like puppies and coxcombs; and alſo, that pertneſs and inſolence make a great part of their character. But notwithſtanding all this, I cannot be of that gentleman's opinion, that in order to remedy a grievance of this nature, 'tis neceſſary to apply to the legiſlature, and, to puniſh the faults and folly of a few, rivet the chain of ſlavery upon ſuch a large portion of the people. Their being the dregs of the people, is no reaſon for their being treated in a manner different from the reſt; for the dregs are they upon whom depend the ſtrength, riches, and defence, of theſe nations, and therefore all wiſe governments will take proper care of them, and direct all their actions to the good of the Publick. To confine any particular claſs of people to the rank wherein they happen to be born, is ſurely an infringement of that natural liberty to which every individual has a right, and would prove a moſt effectual bar to all laudable induſtry and emulation. If ſuch a reſtrictive law had paſſed a very few centuries ago, a great part of the preſent ſhining characters would have been buried in obſcurity, and the nation deprived of their ſalutary advice and aſſiſtance. Mr. I. O.'s principles of liberty ſeem to be calculated for the meridian of the Weſt Indies; nor, I believe, did he clearly foreſee all the conſequences reſulting from his ſcheme; for nothing can be more evident than that, ſhould it be adopted, the firſt conſequence, and which I look upon as a very material one is, that it would confine almoſt the whole body of the livery to a ſtate of Celibacy; for by what art, leſs than magick, can a poor fellow ſupport the expence of a family upon the bare income of his wages of ſix or eight pounds a year, and few, I fancy, would venture to engage in matrimony, upon the precarious tenure of a maſter's generoſity.

A ſcheme that tends to deprive one part of the people of their natural right, and to prevent legal propagation, does not come very well recommended to an age ſo fond of Liberty, and that underſtand the value of it; nor is there any danger of the Legiſlature interpoſing in an affair of this ſort, ſince they have always ſhewn ſo much tenderneſs to general freedom, as never to enact a law for the impreſſing men into his Majeſty's ſervice, chuſing rather to connive at what the exigencies of State made neceſſary, than to eſtabliſh Slavery by law. Liberty is ſo eſſential to the happineſs of individuals, and propagation ſo eſſential to the exiſtence of a State, that it is to be hoped the utmoſt care will be taken to ſecure the one, and encourage the other. With regard to the latter, there ſeems to be an abſolute neceſſity of making it the object of public and ſerious conſideration: For that the people in theſe nations do decreaſe is a melancholy truth, and too notorious to admit of a doubt: That they have decreaſed very faſt of late years, will eaſily be credited by thoſe who reflect on the vaſt conſumption in our fierce and extenſive wars, by ſea and land: That the ſupply is by no means adequate to theſe various drains, is as viſible as that two and two make four; for if we look into the army and navy, it will be found, that not one in twenty is married. That monkiſh inſtitution of fellows of colleges in both the Univerſities; the diſcouragement Matrimony meets with from the expence of getting into it; the abſurdity of our laws and cuſtoms relative to it; the pride and avarice of parents; the unbounded luxury, and barefac'd debauchery, that prevail among all ranks and degrees of people; to which may be added, as not a little contributing thereto, the univerſal and deſtructive fondneſs of the women for dreſs and diverſions, which makes many cautious men avoid a ſtate they would otherwiſe chuſe, for fear of being ruined in it. Whoever conſiders theſe things, and the unavoidable conſequences of them, with an impartial and diſcerning eye, will, if he has any regard for poſterity, feel diſagreeable ſenſations for the fate of his Country. The want of hands even now is ſufficiently felt, and were it not for that multitude of foreigners allured hither by our freedom, commerce, and money, England would ſoon become as thin of inhabitants as Siberia, or as thoſe countries almoſt depopulated by Spaniſh avarice and cruelty.

The evils complained of by I. O. for ſuch they certainly are, might ſurely be redreſſed by a power inferior to that of the Legiſlative. Maſters themſelves, if they would take a little trouble and conſider the thing, might eaſily introduce what regulations they may think proper into their own families; but to preſcribe bounds to the liberality of gentlemen, and to deprive an honeſt, ſober ſervant of ſuch gratuities as may enable him to ſet up in ſome buſineſs, and thereby better his condition, ſeems to be a breach upon the freedom of both, and a particular hardſhip on the latter. There is one Nobleman who gives his footmen 8l. a year wages, 2l. 2s. for ſtockings, powder, &c. and ſix pence a day in lieu of tips, which they are not permitted to take on any account whatever. The greateſt part of this Nobleman's domeſtics are married, and ſeveral of their wives live as ſervants in the houſe, where they are ſuffered to lye-in, and women hired to do their buſineſs till they are able to get abroad. His country ſeat is ſtock'd with children like a village, and he takes pleaſure in talking with them, and giving proofs of his approbation. This is at once contributing to the ſatisfaction of individuals, and encouraging a population ſo beneficial to his Country. If all maſters would copy after this noble example, ſervants need not regret the being deprived of the uncertain profit of vails.

D. D.

This Day was publiſhed, Price 2s.

LE Chevalier D'OLIVEYRA Brule en Effige comme Heretique Comment & Pourquoi? Anecdotes & Reflections ſur ce Sujet, donnees au Public par lui meme.

De l'Imprimerie de J. Haberkorn, dans Grafton-Street, Soho; & ſe vend chez W. Nicoll, dans St. Paul's Church yard.

A Tranſlation of the above Work is in the Preſs, and will ſpeedily be publiſhed.

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Application may be made to Mr. M. Webſter, Orange-ſtreet, Red Lion Square; Meſſ. John and Samuel Tapſcott, Clifford's Inn; Mr. Methuen, New Court, Carey-ſtreet; Mr. Marſh, New Inn, London; the Rev. Mr. Walker, near Launceſton, Cornwall; Mr. James Newbery, Attorney, in Chudley, Devon; Mr. William Edwards, Mercer, in High ſtreet, Briſtol; Mr. Cridland, and Mr. Samuel Kingdon, in Milverton; Mr. Leigh, in Dunſter; Mr. William Lambe, on the Premiſſes; and Mr. John Lambe, in Wiveliſcombe.

This Day was publiſhed, Price 1s.

AN Epiſtle from Lady JANE GRAY to Lord GUILDFORD DUDLEY. Suppoſed to have been written in the Tower a few Days before they ſuffered.

Printed for R. and J. Dodſley in Pallmall; and ſold by J. Hinxman in Pater-noſter-row.

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THE Religious Government of a Family; particularly the Obligation and Importance of Family Worſhip. In Three Diſcourſes, preached at Carter-Lane, by EDWARD PICKARD.

Printed by Richard Hett; and ſold by J. Noon in Little-Britain; J. Buckland in Pater noſter-row; and C. Henderſon under the Royal-Exchange.

This Day was publiſhed, Price 2s. ſewed,

OBſervations on the Credibility and Importance of Scripture Hiſtory; the Subſtance whereof was delivered in a Diſcourſe at the opening of the Synod of Perth and Stirling at Perth, October 20, 1761, which they deſired to be publiſhed.

By JOHN GIBSON,
Miniſter of St. Ninian's.

Edinburgh, printed by A. Kincaid, his Majeſty's Printer; and ſold by A. Millar in the Strand; and E. Dilly in the Poultry, London.

This Day was publiſhed, Price 6d.

CANDID REASON further ſatisfied concerning CHRIST as the Repreſentative of the World in his Sufferings. In which, beſides other Points, is plainly ſhewn, what is required of a Sinner, who is to be juſtified before God; and how he ought to proceed, in order to obtain and ſecure to himſelf that ſaving Benefit. Being a Supplement to a Pamphlet lately publiſhed on the ſaid Character of Chriſt, Price Sixpence.

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N. B. Thoſe who have bought the Supplement may have one half Sheet which is reprinted, gratis.

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CONSIDERATIONS on the Sufferings of CHRIST, in which the Hiſtory of the Paſſion, as given by the four Evangeliſts, is connected, harmoniſed and explained, by J. RAMBACH, late Profeſſor of Divinity in the Univerſity of Gieſſon, illuſtrated with many additional Notes by an Engliſh Clergyman.

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N. B. The above Work, during the Life time of Mr. Linde, was ſold for 15s. the Set; but for the Benefit and Convenience of many good Chriſtians, who chuſe to become Purchaſers of this valuable Syſtem of Divinity, the Price is abated, in order that no worthy Family, in whatever Station, may be without it.

Saturday, Feb. 27.

Hague, February 17.

BY letters from the North we learn, that the Czar hath ordered eighteen regiments to march into Holstein.

Some letters from Saxony of the 7th ult. speak confidently, that the King of Poland was expected at Dresden, from Warsaw, the middle of next month, in order to make his peace with the King of Prussia.

SHIP NEWS.

Falmouth, Feb. 21. Wind N. N. E. Sailed the King George packet, Bown, for Lisbon; Princess Augusta packet, Watson, for Jamaica; Harriott packet, Bonell, for New York.

Plymouth, Feb. 23. Yesterday sailed the Three Brothers, Swell, from Barcelona for Guernsey; the Senegal, with victuallers for Belleisle; St. Francisco Xavier, Loredo, from London for Bilboa, sent in here some time since by the Burford man of war.

Cowes, Feb. 24. Wind N. Yesterday came to an anchor is Cowes Road, the Love and Unity, Cooper, from Portsmouth for Basque Road.

Southampton, Feb. 24. Wind N. N. W. Arrived the Guernsey packet, Gallienne, from Guernsey. Sailed the Ludlow, Mann, for Whitehaven.

Pool, Feb. 24. Sailed the Wm. and Thomas, Lander, and Wareham, Thompson, for London; Hawke, Keay, for Plymouth.

Portsmouth, Feb. 24. This morning came into harbour his Majesty's ships Liverpool and Albany, to dock.

Deal, Feb. 25. Wind N. W. Sailed on a cruize the Unicorn and Martin. Remain in the Downs his Majesty's ships Prince, Commodore Moore, Lowestoffe, Syren, and Solebay, with the Anne victualler. Came down and sailed immediately, the Prince, Jefferys, for Cadiz.

LONDON.

According to the last letters from Spain and Portugal, the Spaniards will certainly have an army of 50,000 men ready to act offensively, on the frontiers of Portugal, by the first day of March.

A very considerable quantity of ammunition and arms was shipped yesterday at the Tower, which are to be sent to Portugal.

Last Monday his Majesty's frigate Argo sailed express from Plymouth for the East Indies. Colonel Draper goes passenger on board her.

We hear that several of his Majesty's ships now in the East Indies will be employed in an attack on some of the Spanish settlements in the South Seas; and that the command in this expedition will be given to Col. Draper.

On Wednesday his Majesty's ships Orford and Hampton Court sailed from Portsmouth, with all the outward-bound West India ships under their convoy. At the same time his Majesty's ship Guernsey, Capt. Young, sailed for Havre.

They write from Portsmouth, that on Thursday in the afternoon the Prince of Mecklenburg, and other persons of distinction, arrived safe there from London. They were received by a discharge of guns from the ramparts, and from the ships in the harbour; and the evening was concluded with ringing of bells, bonfires, and illuminations.

Extract of a letter from New York, Jan. 11.

"The ship Success, Capt. Cookson, and the ship London, Capt. Watson, arrived here from Barbadoes in 21 days, being sent express for bread, and other necessaries, for the fleet. Captain Cookson informs, that Admiral Rodney arrived at Carlisle Bay from England twelve days before he left Barbadoes, with the following men of war of the line, viz. the Foudroyant, Modeste, Vanguard, and Marlborough, together with one bomb ship, each arriving on different days, the Admiral arrived first. That the Nottingham, Commodore Swanton, was look'd for every hour; also two bomb vessels who sailed in company. That the Admiral laid an embargo on all the shipping at Barbadoes immediately upon his arrival; and was hourly expecting the 4000 troops from Belleisle; also those from America, and was determined they should go into action as soon as the junction could be made.

"Our further intelligence from Barbadoes is, that Commodore Douglas was, at the time of Admiral Rodney's arrival, cruizing to windward of Martinico, with nine men of war. That the Woolwich was sent as a flag of truce to Martinico; and that the Gasconade of the French Commandant to some officers of the flag whilst there, was, that he knew the number of men designed against his island, as well those from Belleisle as from America; their several officers; and number men of war: that he was in all readiness to receive them, except the finishing of only twelve carriages for as many pieces of cannon; when he did not doubt of giving a good account to his master, how he disposed of his enemy."

A French privateer last Monday fell in with several sail off Beachy, which had been drove out of the Downs by stress of weather, and took some of them. The privateer is a small three-mast ship, and sails fast.

The Edinburgh, Hay, from London to Leith, was forced from her anchor in Leith Road last Sunday, drove ashore, and bulged; part of the cargo will be saved.

The Success, Chisholm, from Spey to Campveer, is lost between Fraserburgh and Peterhead.

The Volunteer privateer, Cooper, sailed the 23d inst. from Studland Bay, bound on a cruize against the Spaniards.

Letters from Ostend, of the 14th inst. mention, that a great many masts and pieces of ships had been drove ashore on that coast, supposed to have belonged to the vessels perished in the violent storm a few days before.

All the ships bound to Bremen, Holland, Hamburgh, Lisbon, and our Colonies in America, that were under an embargo, are permitted to sail, the Merchants giving bond that they do not go to any other place, but to the port they are consigned; and the Captains give bond to sail with convoy, and not to leave it upon the voyage.

The soldiers going on the expedition have all been supplied with linnen waistcoats and drawers.

We are told that the noble Earl who hath withdrawn with a young lady of family, has wrote a letter to his Countess, a most amiable woman, informing her that she might dispose of her servants, or otherwise, as she thought proper; his determined resolution being never to return to England more.

The fair partner of this young nobleman's inconsiderate flight, is somewhat above 20 years of age; her person easy, elegant, and shewy; her disposition sprightly and vivacious; and her face, though not strikingly handsome, yet engagingly agreeable.

The nobleman has, we are assured, been divested of all his employments at court, by special command; in order to discourage vice, and banish from the palace (agreeable to Royal Declaration) all such who should be found guilty of immorality.

Yesterday Lady Pembroke set out for Blenheim house, the seat of the Duke of Marlborough, her Ladyship's brother.

The Countess of Yarmouth has taken the house, late Mr. Jones's, at Knightsbridge, to reside in.

Yesterday the Right Hon. Sir John Cust, Speaker of the House of Commons, removed from his house in Marlborough street to Lord Talbot's late house in Lincoln's-Inn fields.

They write from Civita Vecchia, of the 30th ult. that thirty Priests (Father Minorites of the Observance) going from thence, on board a ship to Genoa, in their way to Mantua, to assist at a Chapter of their Order there, were taken by an Algerine Rover, and carried into slavery.

The Pope has sent his Bulls to the Bishopricks of Hildesheim, Munster, and Paderborn, to defer the election of their respective Bishops until further orders, on account of the war in Germany.

Orders are given by the Bishop of Rochester for the organ to be affixed up in the Abbey of Westminster, for cathedral service against Easter Sunday.

The paragraphs that have been inserted in the papers that Henry Shiffner, Esq; is appointed Commissioner of the Victualling Office, and that Laurence Sullivan, Esq; will be chosen Member of Parliament for Minehead, are entirely groundless.

On Thursday afternoon Mr. K——, the person accused by the Cock-lane spirit, with a clergyman, the undertaker, clerk, and sexton of the parish, with two or three gentlemen, went into the vault belonging to St. John's church, in St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, in order to see whether Fanny's coffin and corpse were taken away, as had been insinuated as a reason for Fanny's not knocking on the coffin; when the undertaker presently knew the coffin, which was taken from under the others, and easily seen to be the same, as there was no plate or inscription; and to satisfy further, the coffin was opened before Mr. K——, and a very awful shocking sight it was.

On the 19th died, in the 80th year of his age, and 59th of his ministry, the Rev. Dr. John Goldie, principal of the college of Edinburgh.

On Wednesday died in James-street, Golden-square, the Hon Charles William Beauclerk, son of Lord Beauclerk.

On Thursday died the Lady of Major Ramsden of the second troop of Horse Grenadier Guards. She was sister to Lady Irwin.

On Wednesday last died Mrs. Lucy Pitt, eldest daughter of the late George Pitt, of Stratfieldsea in Hampshire, Esq; She has left the bulk of her fortune to her nephew, Col. Pitt, now in Germany.

A monument is going to be erected in Westminster Abbey, next that of Mr. Dryden's, to the memory of Joshua Ward, of Whitehall, Esq; on which will be placed a fine bust of the deceased, which had been long in his possession.

The 12th instant the Rev. Wm. Cooper, A. M. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and son of the late Dr. Cooper of Newcastle, was instituted to the rectory of Kirby-wiske, in the county of York, on the presentation of the Earl of Northumberland.

Yesterday Mr. Thomas Drake was elected vestry clerk of St. Margaret's, Westminster, in the room of Mr. Feary, deceased.

Several journeymen Bakers of this city having refused to bake on Sundays, licences

have been granted to 40 non-freemen, and many more will soon be allow'd the same privileges.

Monday two Butchers riding for a wager, one of them rode against the sign post of the Black Bull at Kingsland, and killed his horse.

Mr. Gee's maid servant, of Kingsland, is not dead by the ill treatment she received from the footpad, but is recover'd.

They write from Paris of the 12th instant, that three Augustin monks had murdered their superior in a convent in the province of Perigord, and buried him; but being suspected, the body was taken out of the ground for examination; upon which the three murderers made their escape to Paris, where they were secured, and sent back to their monastery to be punished.

D. L. School for Lovers, and Polly Honeycomb.
C. G. Henry the Fourth, and Coronation.

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Monday *next will be published*, Price 6 d.
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*** The Compiler of the above Register again returns Thanks for many Letters and Corrections lately received, and will at all Times be glad to pay a due Regard to any farther Hints and Improvements that he may be hereafter favoured with, in order to support the Credit that his Lists have hitherto attained of being the most correct that have been ever offered to the Publick.

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Autore T. MORELL, S. T. P.
Etonæ: Ex Typographia, et Impensis Josephi Pote, Bibliopolæ; Veneunt etiam Londini apud T. Pote, in vico Fleet Street.
*** Those Gentlemen that have purchased the former Part of this Work, will have the Remainder delivered to them in Boards, on the Payment of 13 s.

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Postscript.

LONDON.

Extract of a Letter from Hamburgh, Feb. 16.

'The consequences of the death of the Empress Elizabeth, are now visible in the important changes that already appear in the system of the Court of Petersburg. This system has a pacifick aspect towards the King of Prussia, and will probably give a new turn to the affairs of Europe in general. The negociations between that Monarch and the new Emperor are far advanced, and their effects are visible in the behaviour of the armies of these two Monarchs, which behold each other with a placid eye, and seem to have laid aside, as it were, by a tacit convention, the animosity and vengeance that lately animated all their proceedings. — The messenger sent by his Prussian Majesty to congratulate Peter the Third, upon his accession to the Imperial Throne, was received with distinction. On the other hand, Mr. Keith, whose Ministry has been conducted in these perilous times with an uncommon degree of wisdom and prudence, has received from the new Emperor extraordinary marks of condescension and esteem. He has had the honour of appearing frequently at the Emperor's table, of seeing his Imperial Majesty often in his leisure hours, and of entertaining that Monarch at his own house. Upon hearing the rupture between England and Spain, the Czar expressed his concern in the strongest terms, and in terms every way proper to diminish the exultation and joy that the *family pact* has diffused into the hearts of certain people. It is certain, that if the affair of Holstein does not engage the Emperor in a new and particular war with the crown of Denmark, he will interpose his good and powerful offices in bringing about a general peace upon the continent, and obliging the powers, who persist to fight, to confine their hostilities to the ocean.

'It is true, that on the side of Denmark and Holstein, things carry a warlike aspect; at least, the aspect of an industrious preparation for a vigorous defence. It is even affirmed, that the young Baron Bernsdorf has demanded the succours which the Court of Versailles is obliged to furnish, in consequence of its having guaranteed the dutchy of Holstein to the King of Denmark. It was this guaranty, accompanied with a small subsidy, that tied up the hands of his Danish Majesty, during the course of this war, in which every thing concurred to interest him. It could not be an indifferent matter to him to see the Princes, the protestant Princes of the Empire, assailed by the united power of the Houses of Bourbon and Austria, and the Russians coming forth from their deserts to finish what the others had left undone. But the delusive suggestions of private interest, and the influence of Ministers devoted to the Court of France, prevented his contributing to ballance matters upon the continent where the formidable triple alliance had created such a disproportion of power on one side, and menaced Europe with chains, had not providence broke one of the grand links in that unnatural union. The King of Denmark now has, at least, two to one against him for the maintenance of those territories; that were the occasion of his neutrality, and this circumstance is a new proof of that incontestable maxim, which I will never cease to repeat and inculcate, that *the private interest of a nation can never be so effectually secured as by a good ballance of power among the nations round about, especially when it has contributed to promote this ballance by a wise exertion of its power and good offices.*

'You ask me what I imagine will be the consequence of the New Emperor's marching an army into the Duchy of Holstein? These consequences cannot be detrimental to the good cause, almost in any event: For France will either march an army to the assistance of his Danish Majesty, or not; if the first, this army must be drawn from Germany, or from some other place which will equally expose the French; if the second, Denmark, losing Holstein, will break its Gallic bonds, and turn itself towards its natural Allies. This latter will probably be the case.'

Extract of a Letter from Amsterdam, Feb. 16.

'The answer of his Britannick Majesty to the remonstrances made by our East-India Company, in relation to the affairs of Bengal, has been universally received here with the utmost satisfaction; as it discovers those sentiments of equity and goodness, that so eminently adorn that excellent Prince. I say, *universally*; for I can scarcely admit as exceptions to the general suffrage, the clamours of one or two hot-headed men, whom an unhappy spirit of Faction renders blind to the true and lasting interests of this Republic. The Memorial of the *Company*, and the demands that have been made in consequence thereof, deserve certainly the consideration of the British Court; since these demands are the same that were made upon us in a parallel case, and also obtained, by Great Britain, towards the latter end of the last century, as is too well known to need repeating. There is, after all, in that part of the world, trade enough for both nations; and if a stop could be put to the avarice, rapine, and violence of Governors, and Military Commanders, in those distant regions (which are, generally speaking, the real source of all the differences that happen) nothing would be more easy than to reconcile the interests of England and Holland in point of trade. This reconciliation is not only practicable, with respect to the Indian trade in particular, but even with respect to the commerce of the two nations in general; and there is in being, a plan tending to that most salutary purpose, which has been composed by a person of distinction in England; and which we would rejoice to see communicated to the Public. Such attempts, did they even prove unsuccessful (which there is no reason to fear) would still be attended with salutary effects; since all attempts towards this excellent end must naturally cultivate a spirit of equity, generosity and friendship, between two states whose *great* and *essential interests* can never be separated. Such reconciling spirits are the true friends of Britain, the true friends of Holland, and the true friends of civil and religious liberty; while those, who by national reflexion, and odious portraits endeavour to foment a spirit of discord and jealousy between two nations that have so often been the instruments of mutual deliverances to each other, must be looked upon as real and equal enemies to both. I am sorry to be obliged to rank in this class the partial writer of the first volume of the *Modern Part of Universal History*. If you cast an eye upon the third page of that volume, the odious and unjust picture of this nation

'will undoubtedly shock you. For my part, 'I do not think that there is in the universe 'any nation bad enough to serve as an original to that imaginary portrait, which is more 'worthy of the pen of Dr. Sh——e or Mr. 'Maubert, than of any candid and estimable 'writer.—It would indeed be very wrong in 'the Dutch to judge of the sentiments of the 'English towards them by what comes 'from a writer or two, whose style may 'be sharpened sometimes by the angry spirit 'of a declining and disappointed faction; 'but still it is true, that such writers may 'do great mischief. The multitude is credu'lous; the malignity of human nature loves 'satire; and hence false judgments are pro'pagated, which in time produce pernicious 'effects. Were it possible to restore the 'odious cause of Jacobitism (which lies now 'at its last gasp, under the reign of a monarch 'who exhibits a new *Titus* to the world) the 'most probable means of this must be to ali'enate the United Provinces from Britain, 'and to throw them into the arms of France 'by *force*, where they will surely never go 'through *inclination*. The great zeal of the 'Dutch for the maintenance of that royal 'House that now so illustriously adorns the 'throne of Britain is undoubted, general, 'and fervent. They were the instruments of 'that glorious *Revolution*, that saved Great 'Britain from the yoke of Rome, the tyranny 'of France, and the dominion of a family 'whose government breathed the spirit of 'both, and exhibited to the British nation 'a prospect on which *Men* and *Protestants* 'cannot look back without shuddering. And 'they yet maintain the same principles that 'interested them in that great and glorious 'event.'

They write from Vienna, that Baron Penckler hath been nominated to go to Constantinople, to negotiate a renewal of the truce of 1740, which expired above a year ago.

Letters by the last Dutch mail, though they contradicted the report of the Emperor's death as premature, they informed us that his dropsy is so bad that he is confined to his chamber.

Some credit is given to a current report that the French Court have determined to recall their troops from Germany.

The gold medals intended for the Peers and Peeresses, who, in their robes attended at the Coronation of their Majesties (according to a list obtained from the proper offices) will be delivered at the Earl of Powis's house in Albemarle street, on Wednesday and Thursday next, from ten to twelve o'clock each day. It is therefore desired that the Peers and Peeresses, as abovementioned, will send for those medals: and that the persons who shall be sent for them, shall bring cards signed by such Peers or Peeresses as the medals shall be required for; and sealed with their arms.

To the Printer of the Chronicle.

SIR,

BY means of your impartial paper, I take the liberty to call upon the author of the *Considerations on the German War*, and his trusty Associates, to give the Ministry and the Public their honest advice and directions how to manage the present war with Spain, and the Continental Connections which it may occasion; and not to make us wait for their assistance till three or four years hence, when every thing may be too far gone in a wrong channel: For then the publishing such counsel can be of no use but to serve our enemies abroad by dividing and inflaming us at home, as was lately the case. Perhaps these worthy patriots may be able to convince our Governors before they engage too far, that it is idle and absurd to think of exerting our power in the defence of the Portugueze, merely because they are our best customers, and pay us annually a considerable balance in treasure. I shall say no more at present, but leave them, as they are best able, to work up this hint to the best advantage.

Deal, Feb. 26. Wind N. E. blows fresh. Came down yesterday the Elizabeth, Stuart, for East India. Arrived the Hazard sloop from a cruize, and remain in the Downs with his Majesty's ships Prince, Commodore Moore, Lowestoffe, Siren, and Solebay, with the Anne victualler.

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Monday, at 26 Min. after 6 in the Morning, and at 53 Min. after 6 in the Evening.

Tuesday, at 20 Min. after 7 in the Morning, and at 48 Min. after 7 in the Evening.

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